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No. 14.

ANOTHER PLANT FOR PORTLAND?

In addition to the purchase of land at Portland, Ore., as a site for a big packing plant for Swift & Company, it is also reported that the Armour interests have taken an option on 300 acres of land in the same neighborhood with a similar object in view. Competition for the Pacific, Alaskan and Oriental trade is evidently to be of a lively order.

STOCK SHIPPING BILL REPORTED.

The House committee which had in charge the bill amending the 28-hour livestock shipping law last week authorized a favorable report on the bill. The measure amends the 28-hour law to permit the transit of livestock for longer periods without unloading them when approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. This measure has been strenuously advocated by livestock interests, and its enactment will remedy many abuses.

BANKRUPT COTTON OIL MILL SALE.

At a meeting last week of the creditors of the bankrupt Independent Cotton Oil Company of Darlington, S. C., a report showed total assets as now fixed by the appraisers at \$440,814, and indebtedness amounting to \$793,400. It is stated that the \$45,000 bond of the late general manager, R. E. Dargan, who committed suicide when an investigation of affairs was in progress, is held ready to be paid under order of court. The mill property will be sold in May, the upset price fixed being \$100,000.

YELLOW TALES FRIGHTEN GERMANS.

The Butchers' Association of Berlin has petitioned the German Chancellor Von Buelow and Minister of Agriculture Von Podbielski against any relaxation of the present regulations governing meat inspection or any further reduction of the duty on meat and fat during the negotiations for a commercial treaty with the United States. These butchers' organizations were foremost in the appeals to the German Government to come to an agreement with the United States on tariff matters whereby the meat famine which has generally prevailed in German cities might be relieved. Since the temporary agreement was reached the slanderous attacks on American packinghouse methods by "yellow" American magazines and writers have evidently reached the other side, and have been taken as truth. The result has apparently been to frighten some German butchers and cause the act referred to.

GOVERNMENT MAY DROP PACKERS' CASES

The past week has been prolific of rumors emanating from Washington concerning the attitude of the Roosevelt administration toward further prosecution of the cases against the big packers for alleged violation of the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws. The soreness of the responsible government heads over the failure of their sensational campaign against the meat industry has led to many rumors of probable action. Here are a few of them:

That the government will drop the cases against the packing corporations, since the courts have dismissed the indictments against the individual packers.

That the President will send a message to Congress recommending legislation which would permit him to do what existing laws have restrained him from doing in his "crusade" against the packers.

That Attorney General Moody, disgusted over his failure to win his case against the packers, intends to resign from the Cabinet; but before he steps out he will issue a statement to the public explaining how it was that he was beaten when he was so sure of winning.

That a bill will be passed by Congress amending the tariff laws so as to admit foreign meats and meat products free of duty, so as to compete with the packers' products. Such a bill was introduced by a Southern Congressman, but it is taken as a joke, both in and out of Congress.

A Message Is Expected.

All these rumors remain to be verified, though the first of them comes from a source close to the President. It is expected that Mr. Roosevelt will vent his feelings in a special message to Congress at the present session, and will recommend legislation to better enable him to achieve his "trust-busting" objects hereafter without risk of another humiliating defeat. The idea of "reforming" the judiciary has evidently been dropped as impracticable. Mr. Moody's intention to leave the Cabinet has long been known, but he expected to leave with the prestige of a legal victory instead of a humiliating and complete defeat. Reports from Washington indicate that he may issue the threatened public statement. It is also said that, encouraged by the "hit" which his famous "immunity bath" speech made at the Chicago trial, he may have several thousands of copies of that speech printed, and circulate them broadcast. The report that the speech was

to be issued as a supplement to one of the comic weeklies is not credited.

The spread of the rumor that the cases against the corporations would be dropped is said to be due not only to the chagrin of the administration, but also to a feeling among the responsible government officials that competent evidence could not be obtained to convict. Though the government claims to have hundreds of witnesses and tons of documentary proof, it is said that such testimony and such proof might not pass muster when submitted to judicial scrutiny. For this reason it is said the prosecuting officials might be glad to find some excuse to drop the cases against the companies.

Preparations are going ahead for the trial of the corporation cases, however. The trial date has been set for September 10, and the government attorney in Chicago last Saturday served subpoenas on a number of prominent packing officials to appear at the trial as government witnesses. Among those served were J. Ogden Armour, Chas. W. Armour, Arthur Meeker, P. A. Valentine and Samuel McRoberts of the Armour companies; Edward F. Swift, Louis F. Swift, D. E. Hartwell, L. A. Carton, A. H. Veeder, R. C. McManus and Arthur F. Evans of Swift & Company.

The government agents have been endeavoring to gather more evidence, and had enlisted the aid of postmasters throughout the country in the effort to find people willing to testify that there is a combination of packers to restrain trade. The packers' counsel are not idle, either, and preparations are going forward on that side of the case. The trial date is five months off, however, and what change of base on the part of the government that time will bring forth is only a conjecture.

AUTO ACCIDENT KILLS MEAT MAN.

E. O. Gowing, connected with the wholesale meat firm of Adams Bros. Co., Philadelphia, and formerly manager of a Swift branch at Philadelphia, was instantly killed on Monday in Haverford, a Philadelphia suburb, by the overturning of an automobile which he was driving. Mrs. Gowing, who accompanied him, was mortally hurt. Gowing did not see a rope stretched across the street down which he was driving at a moderate speed, and collision with it caused him to lose control of the machine, which was overturned and both occupants pinned beneath it.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Stocks of provisions at various centers, as officially reported at the close of business on March 31, 1906, compared with stocks at the same points a year ago, were as follows:

CHICAGO.

	March 31, 1906.	March 31, 1905.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '05, bbls.	14,486	36,005
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '04, to Oct. 1, '05.	7,286	12,796
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	27,815	36,932
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '05, tes.	41,767	101,940
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '04, to Oct. 1, '05.	1,037	1,037
Other kinds of lard.	11,902	19,575
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '05, lbs.	7,806,005	22,318,824
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '05, lbs.	70,511	51,570
Short clear middles, lbs.	694,245	5,038,222
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '05, lbs.	5,900,965	5,515,559
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	5,178,459	8,821,811
Long clear middles, lbs.	23,802	115,147
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	233,354	571,789
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	747,636	1,152,585
S. P. hams, lbs.	35,027,921	45,594,125
D. S. bellies, lbs.	19,785,371	18,019,491
S. P. bellies, lbs.	9,773,897	11,011,626
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	6,990,059	15,744,692
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.		
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	11,261,600	21,123,037
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	8,893,933	11,474,427
Total cut meats, lbs.	112,387,758	166,552,905

Movement of Product.

Received.

	March, 1906.	March, 1905.
Pork, bbls.	495	468
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	7,174,457	3,277,553
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	21,484,263	35,828,948
Live hogs, No.	669,334	731,376
Dressed hogs, No.	17	2,464

Shipped.

	March, 1906.	March, 1905.
Pork, bbls.	18,212	11,384
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	32,852,678	28,444,433
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	67,671,033	59,624,720
Live hogs, No.	223,207	234,081
Dressed hogs, No.	7,357	17,367
Average weight of hogs received March, 218 lbs.; March, 1905, 211 lbs.; March, 1904, 206 lbs.		

KANSAS CITY.

	Mar. 31, 1906.	Mar. 31, 1905.
Mess Pork, bbls.	619	280
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,985	2,595
P. S. lard con., tes.	1,529	1,158
Other kinds lard, tes.	7,451	3,404
Short rib mid., lbs.	4,459,900	4,558,400
Ex. S. rib mid., lbs.	1,477,400	
Short clear mid., lbs.	75,400	945,400
Ex. S. C. mid., lbs.	8,600,700	10,531,600
Long clear mid., lbs.	262,500	32,400
Dry salt shoulders.	951,400	2,334,100
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,120,200	4,503,500
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	524,900	922,800
S. P. Hams, lbs.	15,789,800	15,999,800
S. P. bellies, lbs.	5,106,100	4,127,100
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	3,968,500	4,532,200
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,527,900	4,539,800
Other cut meats, lbs.	5,849,200	6,928,100
Total cut meats, lbs.	55,713,900	59,955,200

Live Hogs.

	Mar., 1906.	Mar., 1905.
Received	196,265	199,204
Shipped	7,941	3,323
Driven out	190,665	195,995
Average weight	210	215

SOUTH OMAHA.

	Mar., 1906.	Mar., 1905.
Mess pork, bbls.	129	12
Other kinds bblld. pork.	2,004	1,141
P. S. lard con., tes.	618	1,267
Other kinds lard, tes.	1,787	509
Short rib mid., lbs.	2,210,828	3,547,468
Short clear mid., lbs.	54,972	1,319,438
Extra S. C. mid., lbs.	5,653,373	14,054,408
Extra S. R. mid., lbs.	2,267,121	2,459,952
Long clear mid., lbs.	17,684	4,291
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	496,746	615,633
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	429,086	980,285
S. P. hams, lbs.	9,076,590	11,515,937
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,677,696	5,026,600
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,043,610	3,040,635
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,372,548	4,724,578
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,207,048	5,327,532
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,807,909	4,070,770
Total cut meats, lbs.	37,314,611	56,687,527

Live Hogs.

	Mar., 1906.	Mar., 1905.
Received	222,703	216,012
Shipped	6,867	13,039
Driven out	215,836	202,496
Average weight	228	239

ST. JOSEPH.

	March 31, 1906.	March 31, 1905.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '05, bbls.	88	46
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,356	431
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '05, tes.	4,111	2,649
Other kinds of lard, tes.	664	1,741
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '05, lbs.	2,174,108	6,115,753

Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, '05, lbs.	151,308	
Short clear middles, lbs.	409,263	832,040
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '05, lbs.	4,272,191	4,696,222
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	2,599,515	1,961,157
Long clear middles, lbs.	41,041	211,999
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	207,255	544,297
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,763,223	7,837,874
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	145,745	81,725
D. S. bellies, lbs.	6,412,536	3,265,689
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,570,133	3,351,469
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,599,247	2,661,740
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,037,416	3,666,080
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,402,157	4,318,882
Total cuts of meats, lbs.	35,785,148	39,544,927

Live Hogs.

Received	160,429	152,922
Shipped	2,254	2,418
Driven out	158,316	150,392
Average weight, lbs.	222	229

SWIFT FOREIGN AGENT HERE.

F. H. Escoube, representative of Swift & Company at Antwerp, Belgium, is on a visit to the United States, and is inspecting the plants at the various packing centres. He expresses himself as surprised at what he has seen, in spite of his previous acquaintance with the magnitude of American meat packing enterprises.

FERTILIZER MEN'S MEETING.

The annual convention of the American Fertilizer Manufacturers' Association will be held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on July 25. The association has had a rapid growth and a large attendance is expected at this meeting, especially as it is to be held at such an attractive time and place.

IMPORTS OF MEXICAN HIDES.

Mexican hides were brought into the United States during 1905, through the port of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz alone, to the value of \$743,705.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on April 1, to which are added estimates of former years and stocks in cities named:

	1906. Apr. 1.	1906. Mch. 1.	1905. Apr. 1.	1904. Apr. 1.	1903. Apr. 1.	1902. Apr. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	21,000	20,500	25,500	27,000	11,000	12,000
Other British ports	11,000	11,000	15,000	5,000	2,500	4,000
Hamburg	14,000	20,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	14,500
Bremen	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,500
Berlin	4,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	1,500
Baltic	16,500	16,500	17,500	13,000	13,000	8,000
Amsterdam						
Rotterdam		5,000	2,500	1,000	1,500	2,500
Mannheim						
Antwerp	4,000	6,000	6,000	4,500	7,000	1,500
French ports	1,000	1,500	1,200	1,200	1,100	2,500
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	750	500	500	1,000
Total in Europe	79,000	85,500	78,450	70,200	51,100	49,000
Afloat for Europe	85,000	80,000	90,000	45,000	40,000	78,000
Total in Europe and afloat	164,000	165,500	168,450	115,200	91,100	127,000
Chicago prime steam	41,767	43,870	102,977	78,137	11,108	55,574
Chicago other kinds	11,902	12,159	19,575	18,209	10,800	11,388
East St. Louis	1,225	855	6,426	2,900	125	1,367
Kansas City	8,980	11,218	4,562	11,837	3,709	7,954
Omaha	2,405	3,101	1,567	3,905	2,842	6,357
New York	5,085	8,132	5,364	6,535	6,136	6,095
Milwaukee	776	576	9,686	7,271	903	2,210
Cedar Rapids	*	*	*	*	*	1,070
South St. Joseph	5,443	9,879	3,911	6,604	1,508	3,036
Total tierces	241,583	255,290	322,518	250,688	128,231	222,051

*Not available.

DEATH OF EDWIN C. SWIFT

Famous Head of the Swift Directorate Passes Away Suddenly and Unexpectedly at Boston—Pneumonia Was the Cause—Brief Sketch of the Career of a Great and Kindly Man.

Edwin C. Swift, chairman of the board of directors of Swift & Company, and surviving member of the firm from which that great packing concern grew, died early on Thursday morning at the Quincy House, in Boston. Suffering from an attack of pneumonia which had confined him to his room for a little more than a week, he had progressed so far toward apparent recovery that the great anxiety of those around him had begun to relax. But the strain on the heart at the crisis of the disease was too great.

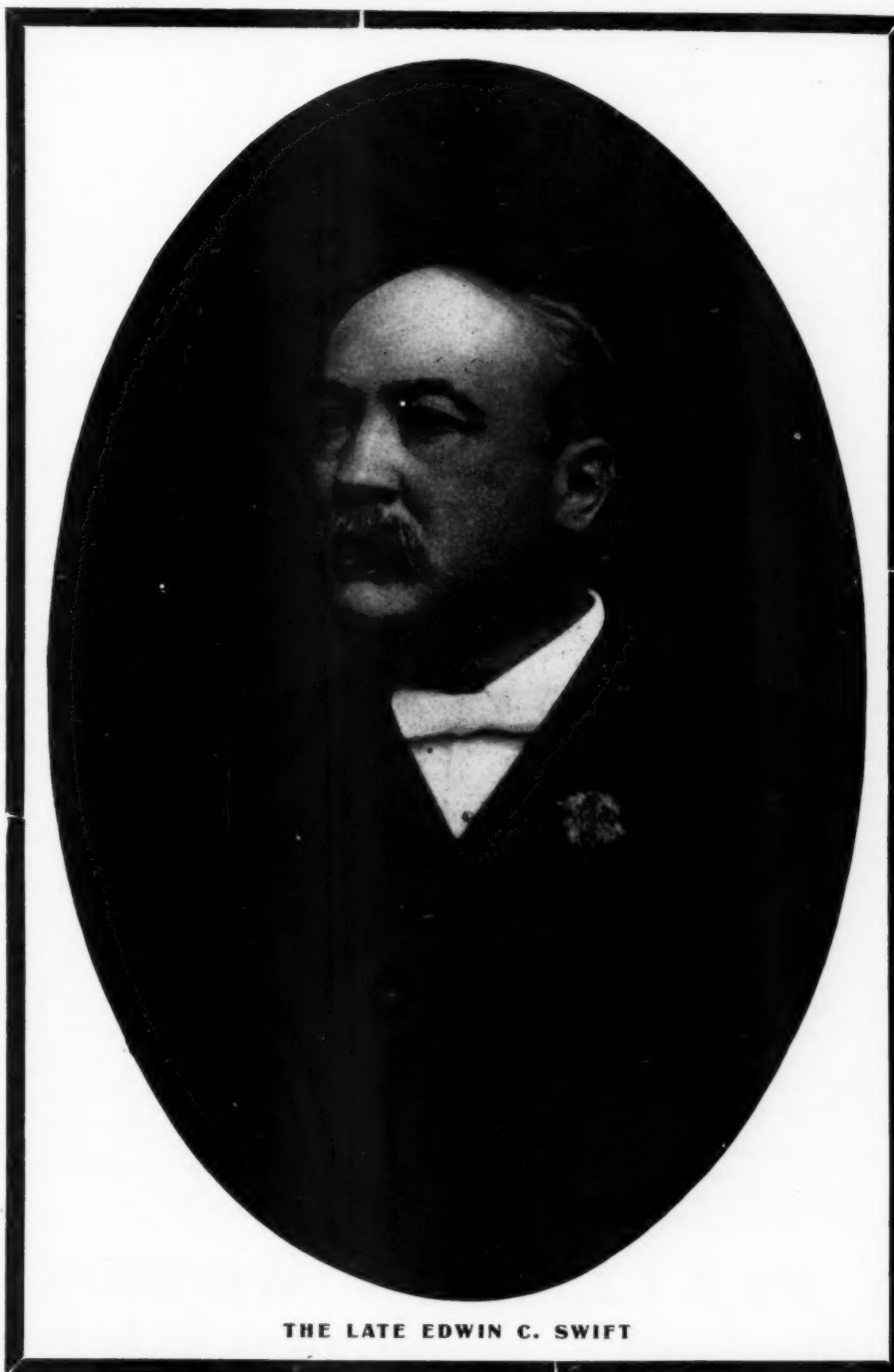
Mr. Swift suffered greatly during his last hours, but with the kindness which was the striking characteristic of his nature, he continued to greet his daughter and the others at his bedside with brave smile and cheering words, that their suffering might be softened. Toward the last he sank into unconsciousness, and passed away as if in peaceful sleep, but his last conscious effort was a smile of thanks for some service rendered by an attendant nurse. It was like the man. He died as he lived, thinking more for others than for himself.

His illness was the result of a cold contracted while watching at the bedside of an old friend, N. E. Hollis. Mr. Hollis, a prominent wholesale meat dealer in Boston, and a director in Swift & Company, recently underwent a serious surgical operation. Mr. Swift, who had been spending the winter at his country home at Pride's Crossing, went into Boston and took rooms at the Quincy House, so as to be near his old friend

and cheer him during his time of trial. It was at this time that Mr. Swift caught cold, and the attack of pneumonia developed which finally proved fatal.

At his bedside as he passed away were his daughter, Mrs. Clarence Moore, and her

to the desire not to alarm Mrs. Swift, and to Mr. Swift's innate aversion to undue publicity. When the disease reached an alarming phase, Mrs. Swift, who was then at Athens, was cabled reports of her husband's condition every four hours.



THE LATE EDWIN C. SWIFT

On Tuesday evening, a week after the attack developed, the physicians noticed an alarming change for the worse, and Mrs. Swift was notified. She left Athens at once for England, and expected to catch the first steamer for this country. At the same time vice president Edward F. Swift and Charles H. Swift, both nephews, had hurried to Boston. On Wednesday morning the patient's condition seemed to have considerably improved, and the doctors' reports were so optimistic and the patient himself appeared so cheerful that both E. F. and Charles H. Swift felt it safe to return to Chicago.

They were hardly half way to their destination when the crisis arrived and the doctors saw that the end was coming. The nephews could not be reached, and it was only on E. F. Swift's arrival in Chicago that he received the sad message that his uncle was dead. He issued telegraphic orders at once for the half-masting of flags on the Swift plants and branch

houses all over the country, and directed that all Swift houses, both at home and abroad, be draped in mourning. Edwin Carleton Swift was a modest man. He disliked notoriety, and avoided publicity.

(Concluded on page 37.)

The POWTER RENDERING PROCESS

recovers the lard or tallow from tankage and produces a fertilizer high in ammonia. Dried tankage is now worth about \$2.40 per ton for each one per cent. of ammonia that it contains, and this is therefore an important matter to every packing house, abattoir and slaughter house.

The saving of the Powter process over rendering tanks, presses and driers will run from \$30.00 to \$40.00 for each 20,000 pounds of raw material. In addition, there is a saving in labor, since after the raw material is charged into the digester, it is not touched by human hands again until the lard or tallow is discharged by air pressure and the dried tankage delivered from the drier ready for sacking and shipping. There is no shoveling or transporting.

The saving in floor space alone is worth in many cases the cost of the apparatus, as one machine does the work of three and occupies the space of one.

The drier of our large machine will handle two full charges of the worst material in twenty-four hours and the capacity of a single unit is therefore rated at twenty tons of raw material per day.

A duplex machine, the one illustrated, handles forty tons. To accommodate smaller establishments, however, we build a single ten-ton unit which consists of two digesters and one drier. As the duplex machine has four digesters, three are always in operation while the fourth is being filled or emptied.

The digester consists of a single shell capable of withstanding high pressures. The usual pressure for cooking is forty pounds, giving a temperature of 285° F., which is sufficient to break up thoroughly the fat cells and release all oil without burning the tissues. While the material is cooking, it is stirred continuously by an automatic

agitator, preventing the formation of cold spots which in old-fashioned tanks often cause souring. The lard or tallow is forced out by air pressure without the tank being opened.

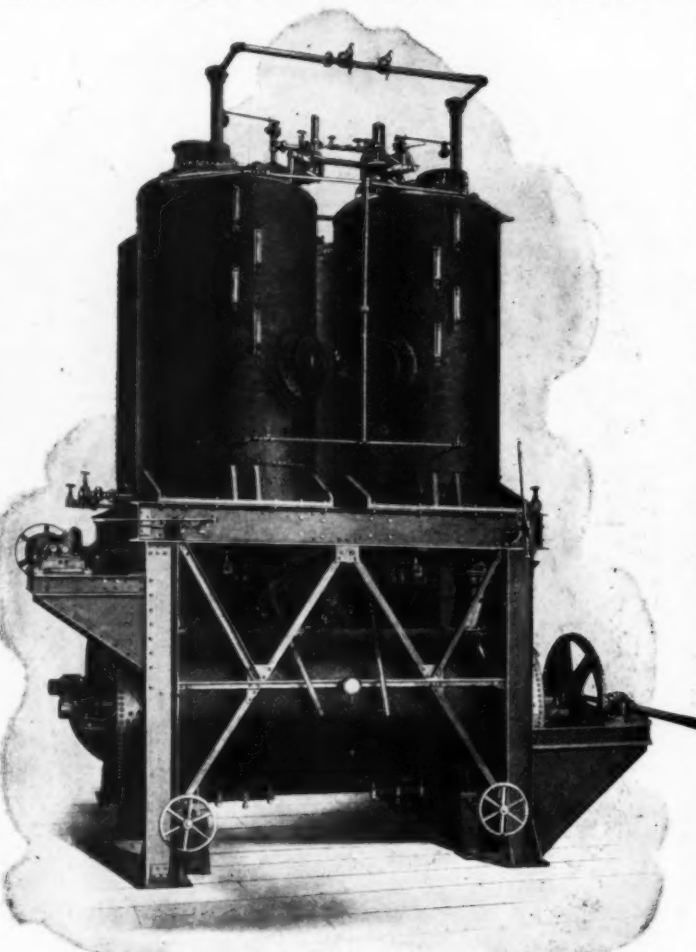
This apparatus leaves less than 5 per cent. of the fat in the tankage. Other methods at their best leave from 11 per cent to 14 per cent., which not only wastes fat but injures the fertilizer.

After the removal of the fat, the tankage drops into the drier, which has a double shell, the space between the two shells being used as a steam jacket. The interior of the drier is connected to a condenser, which produces a vacuum of 26 to 27 ins., causing the fertilizer to dry quickly at a low temperature and to retain the highest possible percentage of ammonia. Most of the foul vapors are condensed and non-condensable gases are delivered under the grate of the boiler furnace. The material in the drier is stirred automatically, and when delivered has little odor, and is ready for sacking for shipment or storage as soon as cool.

The Powter apparatus occupies one-fourth of the space required by the unsanitary and wasteful devices at present in use, and no man who has tallow, blood, slaughter house offal, butchers' scraps, dead animals, hotel collections or garbage to dispose of can afford to ignore this advertisement.

In future issues of The National Provisioner we shall give further facts about the Powter process, but do not wait for them. Write to us at once describing the present arrangement of your plant and stating the amount of material you have to handle and we will give an estimate of what the apparatus will cost and what it will do.

Address Dept. NP.



The PLATT IRON WORKS CO.
DAYTON, OHIO - **And all large cities**

SUCCESSORS TO THE
STILWELL-BIERGE AND SMITH-VAILE COMPANY
 Builders of PUMPING MACHINERY, WATER WHEELS, AIR COMPRESSORS and POWER PLANT APPARATUS

Foreign Agents for Powter Process: BRECHT B. S. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

A cottonseed oil mill is to be erected at Ringgold, La., by J. H. McGraw and associates.

The Clay City Packing Company of Clay City, Ind., has increased its capital stock to \$50,000.

The Miller Fertilizer Company of Baltimore, Md., has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$170,000.

The tannery of the N. H. Poor Leather Company at Salem, Mass., is adding another story to its present plant.

The Carey Brothers, of San Jose, Cal., will erect a branch house at San Francisco, Cal. They will also erect a slaughter house.

The tannery of Mayer & Goldberg at New Orleans, La., was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$1,800, with insurance of \$1,000.

The cold storage house of Adrian Lee's Sons, meat dealers of Utica, N. Y., was damaged by fire recently, with a loss of about \$5,000.

The Lake Providence Cotton Oil Company of Lake Providence, La., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000, by William F. Hayne, A. B. Caunders and W. T. Bell.

The Yuma Livestock and Commercial Company, of Wray, Colo., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, by E. P. Baker, Mabel E. Bateman and Frank E. Bateman.

Andrew J. Ward, Z. T. Hollingsworth, C. O. Whitten, Ben. Tenny, F. W. Stanley and R. B. Fuller were elected additional directors of the American Glue Company of Massachusetts.

The pork packing plant of the F. W. Fearman Company at Hamilton, Ont., was damaged by fire on March 31, to the extent of \$15,000. The smoke house and shipping room was badly gutted.

The Sentous Packing Company of Los Angeles, Cal., has erected a new packing-house at Sentous Station. The plant is thoroughly modern and up to date and cost more than \$80,000.

The St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Company, of Bangor, Me., owing to the increase in its business, has decided to enlarge its plant by the erection of an additional three-story building, 55x50 feet.

The Elgin National Soap Company, of Elgin, Ill., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$30,000, to manufacture soaps and washing powders, by E. J. Butler, J. M. Manley and D. H. Butler.

The Sager-Young Live Stock Commission Company of St. Joseph, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, all paid, by James C. Sager, M. D. Young, W. O. Timmerman and others.

The El Paso Guano and Fertilizer Company of El Paso, Tex., has been chartered with a capital stock of \$10,000 by T. W. Teague, J. B. McGee and several others, to erect a fertilizer factory.

The new addition to the plant of the American Hide and Leather Company at Lowell, Mass., is completed and ready for occupancy. This addition has been built to enlarge the patent leather department.

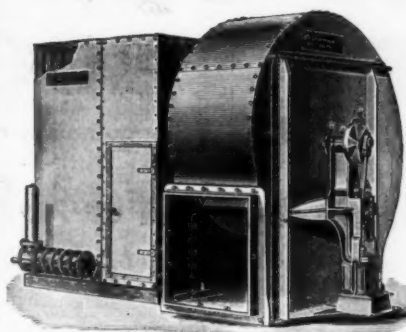
F. A. Huck, Bronx; F. B. Pierce and J. B. Kilburn, of New York City, have incorporated the Patapso Guano Company of New York, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$10,000, to manufacture and deal in fertilizers.

Work has commenced on the new tannery of the Sawyer Boot and Shoe Company at Bangor, Me. The structure will be a two-story building, 55x31 feet, and will have a daily capacity of about 150 hides.

The Goldsmith-Wall Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, to deal in provisions. The incorporators are Joseph J. Wall, Benjamin H. Goldsmith and George F. Hutchins.

The firm of Dunning & Stevens of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated to carry on a live stock commission business, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors are Melvin Dunning, Joseph Stevens and H. J. Davis.

STURTEVANT SYSTEM of HEATING and VENTILATION



Centralized Plant.

No scattered steam piping.

Utilizes exhaust steam.

Operates by positive, forced circulation of warm air.

Send for Catalogue No. 112.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

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Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc.

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The Hydro-Palm Soap Company has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, with a capital stock of \$25,000, to deal in soap. President, H. L. Cowden, Amesbury, Mass.; treasurer, T. F. Christian, of Boston.

The Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Mo., is contemplating the erection of a modern rendering plant, to cost \$20,000, at South St. Joseph, Mo. It is the intention of the company to erect a soap factory also.

The Fertilizer Chemical Company of Belford, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$750,000 to manufacture fertilizers, chemicals, etc., by W. E. Parker, Edgewater, N. J.; E. L. Taylor, New York City, and W. B. Smith, Belford.

LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Lowell, O.—Rice Brothers want a second-hand ice plant, about 5 tons capacity.

Cisco, Tex.—Two buildings, one 30 x 90, and one 30 x 20 feet will be erected, at a cost of about \$6,000, by the Cisco Ice Company. They will be used as ice and cold storage plants.

Eureka Springs, Ark.—Matthews & Barnes will shortly commence the erection of an electric light, power and ice plant. They will invest about \$20,000. Prices are wanted on machinery and equipment.

SUIT OVER COTTON OIL PROCESS.

In the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans last week Edwin Lehman Johnson, the cottonseed oil expert, of Memphis, Tenn., filed suit for an injunction to restrain the use by the Columbia Cotton Oil Manufacturing Company of a method for extracting oil from the seed of which he is the inventor. He claims the company is using the process without his permission and asks that it be stopped and that he be awarded damages for the loss caused him by this action.

In his application for the injunction Mr. Johnson relates that he was the first and original inventor of a certain and useful improvement in the process of extracting cottonseed oil from the seed; that after perfecting his invention he secured by patent the exclusive rights for seventeen years, from Janu-

ary 14, 1902; that in defiance of the rights of petitioner the Columbia Cotton Oil Manufacturing Company has been making and using the method referred to. It is further related in the petition that the complainant contracted with the Capital City Oil Mill, of Baton Rouge, La., for the right to use the method; that instead of using it only in the Capital City Mill it was used also in the Columbia plant; that in the seasons of 1904-05 and 1905-06 the Columbia mill crushed 37,000 tons of cottonseed and extracted the oil therefrom by the method which petitioner invented, and that the plant reaped great profits, the petitioner being informed that these amounted to about \$45,000.

He claims to have suffered irreparable loss as a result and asks for the writ of injunction and also that the court assess the amount of damage suffered by him as a result of the alleged illegal use of his patent, and that judgment for that amount be given him in addition to the writ of injunction prohibiting the further use of the invention by the Columbia plant.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY REPORT.

The American Can Company has filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations the following report of its financial condition for the period ending December 31, 1905, as compared with the report of March 1, 1905:

Assets —	Dec. 31, '05.	Mch. 1, '05.
Real estate, machinery and patents.....	\$78,879,640	\$78,258,453
Merchandise	4,285,389	268,876
Cash and debts rec.....	4,585,477	2,648,462

Total

Liabilities—

Capital stock.....

Accounts payable.....

Surplus

Dividends

Total

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OUR LIVESTOCK AND MEAT RIVALS

(Continued from last week.)

Government Aid for Meat Traffic.

Of the several Australian state governments, that of Victoria has been especially active in fostering the frozen-meat trade. Besides running refrigerator cars on its railways, it has provided cooled storehouses at its country railway stations, and has built a large freezing plant at Melbourne. Cold storage was at first furnished free, but this was not long continued. The government has tried to insure acceptable quality in the exports by a system of inspection, and it has interested itself in getting better freight terms from the steamship companies.

Indeed, any person in Victoria who wishes to export frozen produce has only to notify the Department of Agriculture and forward the goods over the government railway to the government freezing works. The government will attend to the freezing, bagging and packing; will engage the requisite space from the shipping companies; ship the goods, and, if desired, pay the freight, recovering it, together with the charge for freezing, bagging, packing, etc., before delivery of the bills of lading to the exporter.

The government export business of Victoria was established in the year 1889-90, though it included only dairy products at first, and frozen meat was not taken up till the year 1893-94. In the year ending June 30, 1901, three-fourths of the perishable produce sent out of the Colony went through the government cold stores at Melbourne. The chief business of the government is in butter, however. The proportion of the meat export which it handles is much smaller.

South Australia established an office in 1895 for the export of produce and its disposal in London. Its object was especially to find outlets for small farmers and to help them to escape the middleman. A depot was established at Adelaide and an office in London, and the department undertook to slaughter, dress, freeze, ship and sell, if desired, and remit the proceeds to the consignor.

The goods handled are chiefly butter, frozen mutton and lamb, frozen rabbits and hares, wines, and fruit. All products offered are inspected, and only such as are approved are forwarded. The government will, if desired, advance money, at 5 per cent interest, on goods approved for export. During the year ending June 30, 1904, the department exported 2,271,146 pounds of lamb, 502,800 pounds of mutton, 129,468 pounds of beef, and 142,890 rabbits. Of all these meat products, however, only 57,741 pounds of lamb were consigned for sale through the London office of the department; the rest was sold through private agencies. The proportion sold through the department was considerably smaller than in previous years.

New South Wales established a board of experts in 1895, to assist the government with advice in promoting the export of produce. It soon began to furnish cold storage, and to inspect, grade and brand many kinds of produce and prepare them for the market. The amounts handled by it, however, are kept small by its business policy. It provides cold storage and shipping facilities much as Victoria does; but, while the export department of Victoria has been run

at an annual loss, the government of New South Wales officially declares that what it furnishes in these directions "has to be paid for at commercial rates, so that no undue advantages are given to exporters at the expense of the general taxpayers." It also emphasizes the fact that it does not buy or sell any article on behalf of the owners.

Encouraging the Meat Industry.

Queensland has tried an original method of encouraging the meat industry. The meat and dairy produce encouragement act of 1893 laid a tax upon each stock owner at the rate of 15s. (\$3.65) for every hundred of his cattle, and 18d. (\$0.36) for every hundred of his sheep. This rate was to hold good for three years, 1893-1895. During the two years succeeding these it must be cut down to one-third. At the end of five years the tax was to cease. The moneys collected were to be divided between the two accounts, the meat fund and the dairy fund. To the dairy fund were to go all the dairy cattle money, all the cattle tax contributed by owners of less than one hundred cattle, and one-tenth of the remainder of the cattle tax. The rest of the cattle tax and all the sheep tax were to form the meat fund.

From these funds the government might make loans at 5 per cent interest to the owners of meat works and dairy factories. For five years no repayment was to be made on account of these loans; principal and interest were to be paid in ten semiannual instalments, from the sixth year to the tenth. As the repayments were completed the government was to return each taxpayer's contribution to him, and in the meantime he was to receive a certificate acknowledging the amount.

The tax was levied in the five years 1893-97. The meat fund turned out about twenty times as large as the dairy fund. From it £100,437 (\$488,777) was lent up to the close of 1903, to thirteen concerns, two of which received nearly half the amount. Repayments of principal had been made to the amount of £22,675 (\$110,348).

Government Charges and the Values.

The charge made by the government of Victoria for freezing, bagging, packing, etc., was given in a consular report of 1898 as 16 cents a carcass for mutton, 10 cents a pair for chickens and ducks, 6 cents a pair for hares, and 4 cents a pair for rabbits. The mutton handled by private companies at their own works was said to be killed, frozen, and bagged at a cost of from 24 to 32 cents a carcass. The government freezing works had a capacity of 2,000 sheep a day, while the four private freezing companies in the colony had a combined capacity of 3,300 sheep.

In New South Wales at about the same time, the cost of freezing, shipping from Sydney, and selling in London was put at 2.25 or 2.50 cents a pound. This included freezing and bagging, 0.5 cent; freight usually about 1 cent, but sometimes as much as 1.25 cents; insurance, 0.17 cent; and cost of selling in London, 0.5 cent to 0.6 cent. To kill sheep at inland stations (say 350 miles from port), freeze, ship, and sell in London was estimated to cost 3 cents a pound. The value of dressed mutton at such inland stations

(Continued on next page.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., March 12, 1906. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., April 12, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during the year beginning July 1, 1906: McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adama, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Du Pont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary, Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for beef to be delivered at temperatures not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. All proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months, beginning July 1, 1906, will be received and opened at same time at Ethan Allen, Vt.; West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables), to be opened April 12, 1906," and must be addressed to Commissary at place to be supplied. H. B. Osgood, Col., Chief Commissary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1906.—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, April 20, 1906, and will be immediately opened thereafter, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets, and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, plumbing, electric, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Freedmen's Hospital, the Geological Survey, the Howard University, and the U. S. Capitol Building and Grounds, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the washing of towels and for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. All bids (except those for the purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening. E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

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 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
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 East Side Slaughter House } 45th Street and First Avenue
 East Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

was about 2 cents a pound. This, however, was when Australian frozen mutton was selling for about 5 cents a pound in London. In recent years the market has been better, and 6 to 7 cents a pound would more nearly represent the level of London prices.

In New South Wales, as in Victoria, mutton forms the great bulk of the exported meats. The exports of preserved meat are almost exclusively canned mutton. The shipments of frozen mutton have far exceeded those of the whole remainder of the commonwealth, and still exceed them somewhat, according to the last returns at hand, notwithstanding the disproportionate losses by the

long drought. The sheep of Australia have been almost exclusively merinos, and Australian mutton has been at a serious disadvantage in the English market, because the flesh of the merinos is not popular there. Nearly all the sheep of New Zealand are crossbred, and the average difference between the best New Zealand mutton and the best Australian in the London market has been nearly 1 cent a pound.

(To be continued.)

CUDAHY CLEANER MAKES A HIT.

The Cudahy Packing Company recently put on the market a cleaning preparation made in

its soap department from a combination of soap ingredients and a certain Kansas earth. The product was well advertised and became so popular that General Manager Murphy now reports that the company is unable to fill orders. An installment of \$5,000 worth of new machinery has recently been ordered for that department at the Omaha plant.

C. W. ARMOUR ON A TRIP.

Charles W. Armour, president of the Armour Packing Company of Kansas City, made a tour of inspection of prominent Southern branches of the company last week on his way back to Kansas City from Florida.

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THE INEVITABLE

The New York Herald, the ingenious inventor of the "Beef Trust" and of the crusade against it, was in the week just past the author of rather remarkable reports about the prospective action of the federal government in the packers' cases. According to this trustworthy authority, "it is believed" that the prosecution of the packers will be abandoned because the government as a result of careful deliberations found that a fine of \$5,000 each for the five counts in the indictment of five corporations would be the maximum punishment under the law, and "so small that it would be entirely out of proportion to the heavy expenses of the prosecution." In other words, it would not be worth while to prosecute if only \$125,000 could be recovered. One single hour of imprisonment for any single person prominent in the "Beef Trust" might have been worth the heaviest expenditures, both to the government and to some newspapers; so much can be read between the lines.

Finding it impossible under the law to achieve such glorious self-satisfaction, the President is reported by the same authority to contemplate a vigorous appeal to public opinion by a verbose message to Congress narrating the strenuous campaign just past, explaining its total failure and, evidently as

an excuse for the message, recommending modification of the laws "so as to prevent other courts from making the broad interpretation Judge Humphrey has given" to the immunity laws. If this report should not be true it is certainly well invented. It fits accurately the size of a mind which has just met with a rather ignominious defeat in a campaign calculated to strike another rich vein of that "popularity" so dearly wished for. "Fanfares" there must be in plenty; if they cannot be sounded for attacks—well, let them be sounded for retreat. Messages there must be; they might have been worded somewhat differently but for Judge Humphrey. But "public opinion" can even now be impressed with the greatness of this administration, which noble purpose after all remains the most important. The public will patiently await the inevitable.

A GERMAN EXAMPLE

The rabid champions of a radical, unreasonable, thoughtless food law are in the habit of pointing to Germany as a model of what regulation of food manufacture should be. They have praised the Germans to the point of nausea, yet in the trial of some recent sausage cases in a certain German city, according to cable advices "it was shown that large quantities of spoiled hams, decayed sides of pork, sausage casings that had been used before, the intestines of cattle and scraps of meat which had been intended for dogs were converted into sausages and sold as of good quality. Evidence was given for the defense that the use of some of these substances was even customary in sausage manufacture in Germany."

If such statements had been made in an American court the food cranks would have frothed at the mouth in horror, yet they are the official statements of a trial in much-vaunted Germany. Not one of the ingredients named is used by any sausage-maker in the United States, yet in Germany they are customary. The German halo is brass-plated, as are the jawbones of the food law tinkers.

POLITICS AND MEAT

The "stand-patters" in Congress who have been thanking their stars that they were going to get through the present session without much tariff revision agitation must have had a cold chill last week when they heard the Clerk of the House read a bill put in by a Mississippi member, providing for a repeal of the Dingley duties on all meats and meat products. Not that they had the slightest notion that such a bill would pass, nor because they were guilty of any friendly feeling for the American meat industry, but for the reason that the coupling of the question

of tariff revision with a "popular" attack on the meat packers might serve to bring the revision question uncomfortably near the front.

As for the measure itself, it could be regarded in no other light than that of a political play to the gallery, a bid by the introducer for votes in the approaching congressional campaign. Taking the duty off meats would no more bring about at this time the general importation of such products into the United States—itsself the world's greatest meat producer—than would the fiat of Congress cause the Mississippi River to flow north instead of south. The member who put the bill in knew that no such measure could hurt the American meat packers—or if he did not, he ought to have known it—but it was too good a chance to lose. It was as choice a bit of legislative farce and political buncombe as has been witnessed at this session of Congress.

PACKERS' STOCK FOODS

The value of packinghouse by-products in fattening livestock for market had another striking demonstration in a series of experiments recently conducted by the Kansas Experiment Station. Three lots of hogs were fed for 112 days during the past winter to compare the respective values of corn-meal alone, corn-meal with deodorized meat-meal, and corn-meal with alfalfa. Every feature of the test was as fair as could be devised. The results of these experiments were a distinct triumph for the packinghouse feed ingredient.

One part of Armour's deodorized meat-meal to five parts of corn-meal was fed. The pigs given this ration made an average gain of 1.76 lbs. per day, against 1.18 lbs. for those fed on corn-meal and alfalfa, and .99 lb. for those fed on corn-meal alone. The net profit per hog was \$3.51 for the meat-meal lot, \$2.46 for the corn-meal and alfalfa lot, and \$2.04 for the corn-meal lot. The cost of the gain to the feeder per cwt. was only \$4.05 for the meat-meal lot, against \$4.13 for the corn-meal and alfalfa lot, and \$4.33 for the corn-meal lot. The tests showed that 20 per cent was added to the value of corn by feeding meat-meal at \$2 per cwt. as a supplementary feed, while but 5 per cent was added to the corn value by feeding alfalfa hay at \$8 per ton.

Slaughter tests on these lots of pigs showed the animals to be unusually healthy, while all had more leaf-lard than the average hog. The meat-meal lot were fatter and heavier on foot and yielded better results on the killing tests, while the flesh was much firmer. It was an illuminating experiment, and another object-lesson on the value of packers' stock food, for scientific and profitable meat production.

THE PACKERS AND THE FUTURE

By J. Ogden Armour.*

(Concluded from last week.)

Without the guaranty of an exclusive contract, as I tried to make clear in a former article, the private refrigerator car line could not afford to assume the risks of this business; neither could it afford to furnish the service at the price it charges. Experience has demonstrated that to the satisfaction of growers, shippers and railroads. Experience has demonstrated, too, that the exclusive contract is as much a benefit to the car lines' customers as it is to the car lines. It is a guaranty to the grower, the shipper and the railroad that when the fruit crop ripens in a given territory there will be an ample supply of first class refrigerator cars to carry the fruit in, and an organized refrigeration service to protect the fruit on its way to any and every market.

The refrigerator car line and the exclusive contract exist solely because they *have been proven to be an economic necessity in the handling of perishable fruits and vegetables*. They owe nothing to favoritism and none is practiced by means of them, directly or indirectly, for or against any railroad, car line, grower, shipper or receiver of shipments.

Some of the most important contracts held by the Armour Car Lines are in that great fruit belt extending through Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, where the railroads could not possibly be coerced by Armour & Company's "great power over the railroad" as "a great shipper." The railroads there with which exclusive contracts have been made for years *are competing lines*; the Southern, the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line, the Central of Georgia, and Western and Atlantic, and the Georgia Southern and Florida, and so on. How would you force the same kind of an exclusive contract from each of three competing lines by threatening to divert freight from one to another?

Another point: Armour is not a "great shipper" over any of the railroads in that territory. The meat and provision shipments that go over these roads are not heavy through shipments on a wholesale basis—for export, for redistribution, etc.—but are only the comparatively small shipments to supply local consumption in a territory whose largest city has a population of only 150,000. Shipments of that character hardly give Armour "great power over the railroads."

Exclusive Contract Gives No Monopoly.

Now let us see what there is to the complaint that the exclusive contract gives the private car line a "monopoly" and enables it to "charge what it likes."

A refrigerator car line does acquire, by an exclusive contract, all the refrigeration business arising during the life of the contract on the particular railroad contracted with, and acquires it for the reasons already explained; but this contract no more creates a monopoly, in the accepted meaning of the word, than does the contract under which one paper mill, for example, supplies all the paper of certain grades used by the United States Government. The refrigerator car line's contract, like the paper mill's contract, is simply an agreement that certain well defined service shall be performed during a certain

period at a certain price, and in accordance with specifically described conditions. The contract is open to competition before it is executed. The specification or conditions as to car supply, ice supply, re-icing, etc., are carefully drawn to meet the requirements of the shippers and the railroads. Maximum rates are named, it is specified that the rates shall be reasonable, and the car line is not left a chance to "charge what it likes."

Contract conditions having been thus prescribed, the railroad naturally lets the refrigeration contract to the car line that is best able to carry out the contract conditions. Right here I may explain that in many cases, and whenever conditions warrant it, the rates charged are less than the maximum rates named in the contract. And if rates should be made too high—so high as to be burdensome—the railroad, which ought to be selfishly interested in encouraging its shippers, has the remedy in its own hands. It can annul the contract for cause.

The greater the quantity of fruit grown, the greater the volume of business for refrigerator cars. No car line could afford to make oppressive rates that would discourage and diminish fruit growing. And if the car line were so foolish as to do that, could the railroad afford to let it be done and so rob itself of freight revenue from fruit shipments?

In view of the facts I have stated as to how car lines' exclusive contracts are made, the logic of your own business experience ought to make it plain that a car line cannot "charge what it likes," and, if it could, would not desire to charge unreasonable rates.

Do Railroads Give Better Service?

Now for a few facts on the broad statements and broader insinuations to the effect that certain strong railroads—too strong to be influenced by the power of "a great shipper"—furnish better refrigeration at lower rates than private car lines do. Certain railroads do operate their own refrigerator cars, but chiefly in the dairy products and produce business. The private car lines which are under fire do berry and fruit refrigeration chiefly, which is entirely different from the refrigeration required for dairy products and produce. Consequently comparison of the two as to rates or otherwise is unfair.

Only a very few railroads furnish refrigeration on a large scale or pretend to furnish inspection and re-icing after shipments leave their own lines. Most of the few roads which do this, as the Santa Fe and the Gould Lines, maintain a separate refrigeration service organization like that of the private car lines and charge relatively the same rates that private car lines do. The railroads which make a lower refrigeration rate do this business at a loss. I believe they would so state if asked.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Gould Lines have been mentioned as having refused to make exclusive contracts with private car lines, the insinuation being that they were strong enough to defy "the octopus." Note

these facts: The private car lines have no formal contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad, but one of them for years has handled most of the berries and fruit refrigeration on that road, especially in Delaware, where the most of the Pennsylvania Railroad's fruit and berry traffic originates. And that same private car line has been asked by the railroad to take care of the berry and fruit refrigeration on the Pennsylvania this year. Nearly all of the Pennsylvania's own refrigerator cars are used for dairy products and produce.

Went Back to the Armour Cars.

The Gould Lines, as railroads, do not own any refrigerator cars; they do own the American Refrigerator Transit Company, which is a separate corporation and is operated just as the Armour and other private car lines are. Most of these A. R. T. cars are also used for dairy products and produce. One Gould line, the Denver and Rio Grande, had an exclusive contract with a private car line, which expired in 1904 or in 1905; the A. R. T. cars then replaced Armour cars on the Denver and Rio Grande for handling Colorado's large and growing fruit business. About a month ago the old exclusive contract between the Armour Car Lines and the Denver and Rio Grande, a Gould line, was renewed at the request of that railroad and of the growers and shippers along its lines.

So this year private car line refrigerator cars will replace Gould cars on a Gould railroad. These facts ought to satisfy the most captious that there is no honesty in the statement or insinuation that railroads furnish better refrigeration than private car lines do or furnish as good service at lower rates, or that they are forced to take our service. The testimony of railroad officials who have had to give special attention to refrigeration is practically all to the contrary. The railroads on which the great bulk of highly perishable fruit business originates—the Southern Pacific, Pere Marquette, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Central of Georgia and other southeastern lines—long since adopted the private car line service and facilities under exclusive contracts, to the better satisfaction of the growers.

The Consumer's Interest.

The consumer, too, has a vital interest in this private car line question. Every city housewife of moderate means knows that the season during which she can have fresh fruits and vegetables on her table is months longer now than it used to be six to ten years ago. Then only the very rich could disregard the season by disregarding expense in supplying the table; but families of small or moderate incomes had to get their "fresh" fruit, berries and vegetables out of cans for a large part of the year. That condition was not changed until refrigerator car service, developed and made efficient by the specializing of the private car lines, opened the way for growers in all parts of the country to grow and market early fruits and vegetables at a profit.

The truth of this will appeal to any city resident whether a member of a family or a patron of a boarding house, hotel or restaurant. The moderately circumstanced in all cities had no fresh fruits and vegetables until crops ripened at near-by points. In Chicago they waited for strawberries until they came from Indiana and southern Illinois and did not revel in them until the Michigan crop ripened; New York's economical housewives waited for Delaware's crop. The "popular price" restaurant or hotel did not pretend to carry lettuce, fresh tomatoes and such tender vegetables in the midwinter menu; if they appeared at all in the winter they appeared only as occasional novelties—a stroke of enterprise by the proprietor—at a fancy price. Patrons of all such restaurants and hotels in the large cities now have lettuce, fresh tomatoes, etc., on the daily bill of fare practically the year round and at reasonable prices.

Take the cantaloup, for example; until within a decade it could be had for only a

(Concluded on page 28.)

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

THE SMOKING OF MEATS.

Pickled and cured meats are smoked to aid in their preservation and to give flavor and palatability. The creosote formed by the combustion of the wood closes the pores to some extent, excluding the air, and is objectionable to insects. Ample ventilation should be provided in the smoke house to carry off the warm air in order to prevent the overheating of the meat.

Small openings under the eaves or a chimney in the roof will be sufficient, if arranged so as to be easily controlled. A fire pot outside of the house proper, with a flue through which the smoke may be conducted to the meat chamber, gives the best conditions for smoking. When this can not well be arranged, a fire may be built on the floor of the house and the meat shielded by a sheet of metal. Where the meat can be hung 6 or 7 feet above the fire this precaution need not be taken. The construction should be such as to allow the smoke to pass up freely over the meat and out of the house, though rapid circulation is at the expense of fuel.

Brick or stone houses are the best, though the first cost is greater than if they are built of lumber. The best fuel for smoking meats is green hickory or maple wood, smothered with sawdust of the same material. Hard wood of any kind is preferable to soft wood. Resinous woods should never be used, as they are likely to impart bad flavors to the products. Corn cobs are the best substitutes for hard wood, and may be used if desired. Soft woods and corn cobs give off large amounts of carbon in burning, and this is deposited on the meat, making it dark in color and rank flavored. Juniper berries and fragrant woods are sometimes added to the fire to flavor the meat.

Meat that is to be smoked should be removed from the brine two or three days before being put in the smoke house. If it has been cured in a strong brine, it will be best to soak the pieces in cold water over night to prevent a crust of salt from forming on the outside when drained. Washing the meat in tepid water and scrubbing clean with a brush is a good practice. The pieces should then be hung up to drain for a day or two. When drained they may be hung in the smoke house. All should be suspended below the ventilators, and should hang so that no two pieces come in contact, as this would prevent uniform smoking. A slow fire may then be started, warming up the meat gradually.

During the winter months in cold climates it is best to keep the fire going continually until the smoking is complete, holding the temperature at about the same point. If the fire is allowed to die down the meat becomes cold and the smoke does not penetrate readily. This results in heavy smoke on the outside and very little on the inner portions of the meat. During the spring months and in the summer a light fire may be started every second or third day for a couple of weeks, and the meat allowed to hang in the smoke house until sufficiently colored. When the fire is kept going steadily and an even temperature is maintained, twenty-four to thirty-six hours will be required to finish one lot of meat.

Smoke will not penetrate frozen meat, and

it will be necessary to extract all frost from it before filling the smoke house. The house should be kept dark at all times to prevent flies from entering. As soon as smoked sufficiently the meat should be cooled by opening the ventilators or doors. When hard and firm it may be canvased or packed away for summer use.

ELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY OF SOAPS.

When soap is used it is split up by the influence of the water into free fatty acids and free alkali, the acid thereupon combining with a second portion of the soap to form an acid compound, which is insoluble and constitutes the lather, leaving the free alkali in solution. It is this alkali alone which dissolves the dirt and exerts a chemical action, while the influence of the said acid compound is purely mechanical. According to this hypothesis, all solutions of pure soap containing the same quantity of free alkali must exhibit equal electric conductivity. A higher conductivity will imply an excess of alkali. On the other hand, diminished conductivity reduces the chemical action and property of dissolving dirt, the soap having in such cases but little effect on the skin. Of course, the comparison can only be instituted between soaps prepared from one and the same alkali.

Experiments on the electrical conductivity of soaps have given the following results: Cheap red soap, with a white crust of free alkali, 0.8; soft soap, 0.78; glycerine soap, 0.68 per cent. The solution contained 1 part by weight of soap in 100 parts of water, and the figures given above express the electrical conductivity. The glycerine soap seems to have decomposed best, but contains less actual soap than the others, owing to the glycerine present. The same applies to the soft soap, the alkali of which has a more energetic action on the skin than soda. Any soap that is claimed to be superior to others should have a relatively lower electrical conductivity when dissolved.

GLUE IN ART PAPER MANUFACTURE.

Glue in combination with mineral enamel enters largely into the manufacture of various kinds of papers, so also in that of art paper. For such ordinary art papers the proportions of enamel and glue are 100 pounds of mineral to 18 to 25 pounds of glue. These substances are mixed with water to give a solution of 10 gallons. The glue is soaked in cold water for 24 hours and then gently heated in a copper steam jacketed pan, the mineral is worked up into a creamy paste

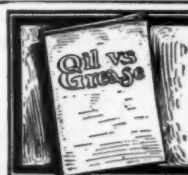
with water and thoroughly mixed with the glue. Aniline dyes are added to the mixture for the production of colored or tinted papers. Of recent years casein has been largely employed as a substitute for the glue. About 18 to 20 pounds of casein are required for 100 pounds of mineral, and since it is insoluble in water, borax or ammonia is necessary as a solvent. The casein is stirred into cold water and gently heated to about 100 deg. F. Casein sometimes imparts an unpleasant smell to the paper, if it has been dissolved any length of time, but the addition of a little formalin is usually sufficient to remove defects of this kind.

A NEW TANNING MATERIAL.

Kamatchil is a newly discovered tanning material from Saypan, Ladrone Islands, and has been found to have the following valuation: An analysis gave these results: Tannins absorbed by hides, 29.3; non-tannins, 5.6; insoluble in water, at 15 deg. C., 52.1; and water 13 per cent. The material contained 0.2 per cent. of dextrose and 0.4 per cent. of sucrose. Twenty-three per cent. of the tannins are easily soluble and the bark, therefore, compares favorably with oak and pine-bark, but as it contains much less non-tannins than these, it should be used for tanning in combination with one of them. The new tanning material imparts to leather a very pale color which darkens somewhat on exposure to air and light. Judging from the results obtained by practical experiments in tanning calf-skins for russet calf and hides for light sole leather, it is believed that Kamatchil bark should become as popular as mallet bark has, and special attention is drawn to its weight giving properties.

TEMPERATURE PROTECTION FOR EGGS.

Eggs for shipment and storage are packed in crates with separate pasteboard divisions, with a layer and a cover of oat chaff. Pickled eggs are injured by cold sooner than fresh ones. A prominent wholesale dealer in butter and eggs at Chicago says: Eggs in storage and transportation cannot stand a lower temperature than 28 deg. If packed well in cases and loaded in a refrigerator car they usually come through in good condition at from 2 deg. to 10 deg. below zero, and at 10 above zero in common cars, if not exposed more than forty-eight hours. Butter will not be affected to any extent by low temperature, except perhaps in making the butter in the creameries; however, in transporting it the temperature should not be higher than 60 deg. above zero.



New Light On an Old Subject.

AN INTERESTING TREATISE
ON GREASE LUBRICATION.

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Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms

With **Formaldehyde** Solution

PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Brooksville, Fla.—G. V. Griffin, F. B. Coogler and Neil Law are organizing a company to erect a 10-ton ice and cold storage plant.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Wichita Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Frank Kell, P. P. Munford and C. P. Markle.

Frankfort, Me.—C. F. Drake, W. S. Grant, Frank Reed, T. F. West and others have incorporated the Frankfort Creamery Company, with \$1,500 capital stock.

Fox Lake, Wis.—The Fox Lake Dairy Company has been incorporated by H. M. Howard, William Michaelis, George Fisher and others. The capital stock is \$2,000.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Jersey Cream Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by B. H. McDonald, W. G. Newby, C. J. Howell and J. W. Day.

Montello, Wis.—The Montello, Buffalo and Shields Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$3,600 capital stock, by John A. Gleason, Frank Ratzuck and others.

Houston, Tex.—The Co-operative Ice & Fuel Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock, by H. A. Williams, J. F. Leverkuhn, George V. Turch and W. T. Butter.

Springfield, Mo.—The Ozark Creamery, Ice and Produce Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, by T. W. Arnold, W. S. Shafer, James Sartain and others.

Chicago, Ill.—The Purawka Ice Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock, to manufacture and sell ice, by William Engel, Louis Streignitz and Albert Unruh.

Toledo, O.—The Citizens' Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. K. Secor, I. E. Knisely, George Sawkins, J. M. Murphy and T. J. Marlowe.

Seymour, Wis.—The Seymour Canning and Storage Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, by George Falck, John A. Stewart, Fred Darrow, Chas. F. Ploeger and R. Holman.

West Point, Va.—The West Point Ice Company has been incorporated to manufacture and sell ice, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are J. S. Montgomery, A. S. Gresham and others.

Burke, N. Y.—The Burke Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500 to manufacture butter, cheese, etc. The incorporators are A. C. Morse, J. Callahan and A. Bonin.

New York, N. Y.—The Mountain Milk Company has been incorporated to do a general dairy, milk, etc., business, with \$10,000 capital stock, by J. Glass, J. Weiss and L. Kronenblatt, of New York City.

Chickasaw, I. T.—The Chickasaw Ice and Cold Storage Company, with business office at Cement, Okla., has been chartered with \$12,000 capital stock. The directors are A. S. May, A. T. Smart of Chickasaw, and R. B. Geary of Cement.

Opelika, Ala.—The Renfroe Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, by J. L. Renfroe, A. Steiner, Lee Allen, C. J. Stewart, C. T. McCraw, F. A. Linck, Ware & Wilson, F. M. Renfroe, D. S. Robertson and M. M. McCall.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Deal Artesian Ice



GIANT Insulating PAPERS

contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

There's more difference in quality than price between "GIANT" and the ordinary kinds, and that makes much of the difference between profit and loss in running the plant. Send for samples.

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The Standard Paint Co.
100 William St., New York

CHICAGO OFFICES:
133-190 Madison Street

SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

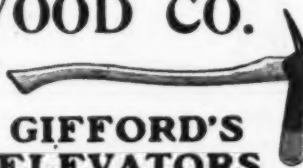


**WOOD'S
ICE TOOLS**

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GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

ARLINGTON, MASS.
HUDSON, N. Y.



**GIFFORD'S
ELEVATORS**

SEND FOR 1906 SUMMER CATALOGS



Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to manufacture ice, by Louis W. Osterweis, 100 Broadway; Robert Appleton, 7 Pine street, New York, and Robert F. Henry, 94 River street, Hoboken, N. J.

Trenton, Mo.—The Trenton Ice Company is being organized with a capital stock of \$30,000. Henry Wettstein is president; T. L. Smith, vice president; W. C. Hunter, secretary; W. O. Garvin, treasurer, and J. E. Parker, manager. The company will erect an ice plant to have a daily capacity of 15 tons.

ICE NOTES.

Seneca, S. C.—Stribling & Livingston will erect an ice plant here.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Traction Company will add new machinery to its ice plant.

Donaldsonville, La.—The Donaldsonville Ice Company, Limited, is adding new cold storage rooms to its present plant.

Woneo, Wis.—The Woneo Creamery plant was destroyed by fire on March 28, causing a loss of \$3,000, with insurance.

St. Paul, Minn.—Ralph E. Cobb, a butter manufacturer on West Third street, will erect a five-story cold storage plant, to cost between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

Calumet, Ill.—The ice plant here owned principally by A. A. Fasig, was destroyed by fire on March 24. The loss is estimated at \$41,000, with insurance of \$21,000.

Norfolk, Va.—J. A. Massie, E. G. Thomason and George Nelms Wise have been appointed receivers of the Old Dominion Brewing and Ice Company of Newport News, Va.

Eldorado, Kans.—The Eldorado Light, Heat, Ice and Power Company, capitalized at \$50,000, will commence the erection of a 20-ton ice and cold storage place. The cost will be about \$20,000.

Portland, Ore.—Weinhard Brewing Company has started the erection of its large ice plant at Twelfth and Couch streets. The cost of the building and machinery will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Springfield, Ill.—Budd & Powell, manufacturers of ice cream, will commence the erection of a large ice and cold storage plant, to have a capacity of 15 tons a day. It is to be located at Tenth and Capital avenue.

Great Neck, N. Y.—A company is being organized to be known as the Great Neck Hygeia Ice and Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, all of which has been paid in. John Gilliard, Richard Kehoe and Howard Foote are the organizers.

New Haven, Conn.—The New Haven Dairy Company, successor to the New England Dairy Company has had plans perfected for its new ice cream and milk plant, which is to be erected on Hazel street. The structure will be 70x80 feet and cost \$14,000.

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Whether you are an expert in search of a position or a manager looking for an experienced superintendent or foreman, it will pay you to make your wants known through the "Wanted" department on page 48.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

By E. C. Balzhiser.

(Continued from last week.)

The task of provisioning the great cities of the United States would not be possible at this time without the use and benefits of these perfected arts. Densely populated communities, situated upon lofty altitudes where the air is always light, dry and cool and where moisture readily evaporates, the use of ice is scarcely known. For illustration the City of Old Mexico, lying 6,000 feet above sea level, with a population of 375,000 souls, has less than 150 tons daily capacity ice making and refrigeration combined, whereas the city of Cincinnati and vicinity, lying 509 feet above sea level, containing about 500,000 people, consumes annually in ice and refrigeration equal to the consumption of 1,334,000 tons of ice.

Quality and Supplies.

Until 1868 practically all ice sold in northern cities was harvested in the immediate vicinity of the markets. However, in that year competition and encroaching building operations, due to the rapid growth of our cities and the consequent demand for pure ice, caused an exodus up the Hudson in search of pure quality. In 1890 the ice crop in what is known as "the New York zone" practically failed, dropping from 2,371,000 tons in 1879 to 800,000 tons; consequently the dealers were again forced to go farther north, this time to the now famous Kennebec River fields in Maine, and Western dealers to upper Michigan and Wisconsin. In that year 1,426,800 tons were harvested in Maine. The wonderfully pure quality of the Maine ice and uniform certainty of supplies caused many New York, Philadelphia and Boston dealers to build permanent ice houses, with the result that Maine ice continued to be a factor in the Eastern markets to the extent of about one and a half million tons annually thereafter. In 1890 the natural ice crop again failed, this time completely, south of 43° north latitude, with the result that in that year 3,092,400 tons were harvested in Maine and about 3,500,000 tons in northern Michigan and Wisconsin and other northern points. However, since the advent of machines, the Maine harvest has steadily declined to an average of about 300,000 tons annually.

Consumption of Natural Ice.

The average annual tonnage of the Hudson River and Maine zones from 1881 to 1890 was 3,995,000 tons and the average from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, was 4,135,000 tons, and from 1900 to 1905, inclusive, was 3,613,000 tons of natural, or an average loss of 522,000 tons annually as compared with the decade from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, and an average loss of about 381,000 tons as compared with the period dating from 1881 to 1890. Therefore we are reminded of the startling fact that practically the entire increase in consumption of natural ice in the East since 1881, or twenty-five years ago, has been displaced with ice-making and refrigerating machinery.

Maximum Production.

According to the most conservative data obtainable the maximum tonnage of natural ice was harvested in the year 1899, in which year it would seem about 21,000,000 tons were harvested in the United States. Adding to this the 8,000,000 tons of machine ice



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

produced in that year, we find there were 29,000,000 tons of ice produced in 1899. Allowing 35 per cent. loss in wastage on 21,000,000 tons of natural ice and 5 per cent. loss on 8,000,000 tons machine ice would indicate that 21,250,000 net tons of 2,000 pounds each were actually consumed in the year 1899. On the basis of a population of 75,000,000 this would be 566 2-3 pounds per capita for the whole country.

Artificial Refrigeration.

The first attempt at producing artificial refrigeration by means of chemicals was made in Italy in 1550. Refrigerating chemicals were employed in the form of solution, in which vessels containing wine, water or other drinks were agitated for the purpose of cooling the contents. However, in so far as is now known, the first mechanical contrivance ever invented was perfected in the year 1775 by Dr. Wm. Cullen, a Scotch scientist. Dr. Cullen's machine was based on the principle of what is known as "the vacuum system."

The basic principle of this system was probably the most simple of all theories ever advanced. That the doctor was substantially correct has been proven by the Englar Company, of New York, formed about 1902 for the purpose of building ice-making plants on the Patten vacuum system. A 60-ton daily capacity plant was built in the city of Baltimore in 1902 and was operated successfully in so far as making ice was concerned, the writer having had the pleasure of visiting the plant while in full operation, and making 1,200-pound cans of ice in less than one hour freezing time.

No further discoveries were made until 1810, in which year the chemical affinity of sulphuric acid for water was discovered, but no attempt to use the new discovery for refrigerating purposes was made until 1834,

W. H. BOWER, General Manager. GEORGE E. BOWER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE AMMONIA CO.**OF PHILADELPHIA**

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.**ANHYDROUS****STRICTLY PURE AND DRY****For Refrigerating and Ice Making**

Established
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Standard.
Pamphlets
free in
English
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Specify R. B.

R. P.—36" Pak.

Shipments Immediate**OUR AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:**

New York, 100 William St., Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
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Providence, 52 S. Water St., Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, 220 West Third St., McHugh's Express.
Indianapolis, 712 S. Delaware St., Central Transfer & Storage Co.
Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter B. McQuib & Son.

SHEET CORK INSULATION

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**CHILLING and COLD
STORAGE ROOMS**

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

**The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

when Mr. Jacob Perkins, an American engineer residing in London, England, obtained a patent on a device, or machine so-called, for the manufacture of ice in which sulphurous ether was the refrigerant. Mr. Perkins' machine, or rather idea, is generally considered to have been the originator of the modern compressor machine. In 1849 Dr. John Gorrie, of Appalachicola, Fla., experimented with the refrigerating qualities of compressed air and accordingly in 1857 took out a patent on a device, but was not very successful. Prof. A. C. Twining, of New Haven, Conn., secured a patent for an ice machine in England in 1850 and in the United States in 1853. In 1855 he established and operated a plant in Cleveland, Ohio, with which he produced 1,600 pounds of ice in twenty-four hours. Prof. Twining's machine was generally considered an improvement on the Perkins idea, and, in fact, was really the first successful compression device ever perfected.

In 1858-1860 Ferdinand P. E. Carre, a Frenchman, perfected what is now generally conceded to have been the beginning of the now famous "absorption system." This device, however, never worked satisfactorily until Reace in 1869 perfected his patent absorber, which so materially benefited the Carre machine, and, as a matter of fact, this was the first machine to obtain commercial success in the United States, as well as to establish the frozen meat industry throughout the world.

Some 4,640 patents have been issued at Washington on various devices used in refrigerating machinery. Names too numerous to mention here are entitled to honorable mention in the ultimate development of the modern ice-making and refrigerating plant.

Successful Refrigerating Systems.

Practically all experimental devices invented have gradually disappeared, excepting the compression, absorption, carbonic, anhydride and gravity brine systems. All these have ceased to be experiments; all have attained a high degree of success. About 70

per cent. of all the machines in operation are of the compression type; 25 per cent. absorption; all others represent about 5 per cent. of the total. The gravity brine system, only recently perfected and introduced by Mr. Madison Cooper, of Watertown, N. Y., is probably the most simple and economical system of refrigerating small plants. That the idea is a complete success there is no doubt, and owing to the fact that ice is used in the operation of this device, it is only fitting and proper that all parties interested in either the production or distribution of ice should advocate its use wherever consumers of ice contemplate the purchase of small refrigerating plants.

Manufactured Ice.

Ice produced by mechanical means, commonly but not at all appropriately designated "artificial" to distinguish it from the natural product, was all opaque in color until 1863, in which year it was discovered that brilliant crystal ice could be made from distilled water.

The manufacture of ice first obtained commercial importance in the city of New Orleans in 1866, in which year a plant was built in that city and produced ice successfully.

Growth of Manufactured Ice Industry.

The decade between 1880 and 1890 witnessed a most remarkable growth of this industry and the commercial triumph of manufactured ice demonstrated the efficiency of the mechanically made product in competition with natural ice, and this industry became firmly established throughout the South. The average capital per plant increased from \$35,749 in 1880 to \$44,353 and the value of the product from \$15,565 to \$22,077. The decade from 1890 to 1900 witnessed a still greater increase in production per plant operated; also the capital invested increased to \$48,544 per plant. There was, however, a marked decrease in the value of the product to \$17,630, due to the competition with natural ice en-

countered in the gradual movement northward into the home of natural ice.

The remarkable growth of this industry in the northern zone, including such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, was due in a large measure to the perfection and installation of large capacity ice-making machines and general economies until the manufactured product did compete successfully with the natural product in every State and Territory where machines were built, not a single locality showing any decrease in number of plants or capacities.

(To be continued.)

CANADIANS WANT ICE MACHINERY.

The mild winter and consequent natural ice shortage has resulted in a phenomenal demand for ice-making and refrigeration equipment from all parts of the country, and from Canada as well. In a recent communication Consul Tift states that hardly a pound of ice has been stowed in the entire Ontario section. The winter has been so mild that streams have not even been frozen over, and the season is now so far advanced that it is scarcely probable that any ice will be secured this winter. This will make the establishment of ice-making plants before next summer an absolute necessity, as the fishing industry along the lake, as well as a dozen other interests there, can not get along at all without ice and plenty of it. The failure of the ice crop seems to be general throughout this section.

In reply to an inquiry he states that Canadian duties on coils and condensers are 30 per cent. ad valorem, while engines and compressors are dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem.

**THE
BUFFALO
REFRIGERATING
MACHINE**

**EXCELS IN
DURABILITY
AND EFFICIENCY**



ARE YOU
RECEIVING OUR
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SENT ON REQUEST.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in toe., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Slightly Irregular Prices Depending Upon Hog Receipts—Occasionally Lower Prices—No Marked Bulges in Prices Looked for in the Near Future—Nevertheless, Relative Prices of Hogs and Products and the Steadily Well Sold Up Packing Favors a Good Undertone for the Long Run.

The hog products markets have tamed a little occasionally through the week, and as occasioned in part by the apprehension of larger hog receipts at the packing points, and in a small degree by a fear of a coal strike. But in an all around way the situation is a favorable one for the selling interests, although it does not look probable that there will be any marked bulges in prices in the near future. Indeed, if hog supplies increase in the degree expected, temporarily, lower prices in a moderate degree are looked for.

There is a more pronounced feeling on the part of some traders that the late range of prices has been high enough for the near future, and it has tempted occasionally to selling on the part of the "longs."

Nevertheless, the prices of the products are very reasonable as against the cost of the hogs, and the fact that the packing does not accumulate shows the full rate of the consumption in home sources and the steady requirements of Europe either on demands or from consignments.

It is quite likely in the event of prolonged labor troubles in the coal mines, in their effect on other industries, that the products markets would be affected at least moderately to weaker prices, through the diminished rate of the home consumption. However, many of the prominent traders are optimistic concerning the coal strike and

believe that it would be soon over even if the apparent differences and contentions are not harmonized at once.

From a statistical standpoint in the present small accumulations of supplies of the products at the packing points, despite the larger hog supplies this than in the previous season, the likely steady large home consumption, with a more material demand from the South for meats as a probable development in May, and the full requirements of Europe, it would be doubtful that a coal strike would have its usual effect upon products prices even if it disturbs them a little to a weaker basis.

The products markets, however, have lacked some force for the week from the labor troubles in that speculators have been inclined to keep their deals well protected, and that there has been, also, some desire among them to quit holdings. Nevertheless, even these traders who had been freely on the "long" side, and have been selling out, maintain in opinion that the market would look all right for better prices under the ordinary swing of cash demands and the reduced supplies, if not other element comes up for disturbance.

The for long time rapid absorptions of the productions has been an astonishing trade development. So far as concerns wants of the European markets the demands are likely to continue well into the summer months of decided force. The home demands would be checked only in the contingency referred to of possible protracted labor troubles, but which, as implied, are a doubtful development.

There is no probability of a very marked increase in the holdings of the products at the packing points for some weeks to come,

and it would be clear that sellers could dictate market prices, while that they would be inclined to do so, from the improbability that the hog supply will be had upon a materially cheaper basis.

Efforts to get the hog prices down have poor success. It is conceded that they are too high by their usual relation with the prices of the products, but they can be shaken up only a trifle and upon some one day's increased receipts of the hogs at the packing points, while they almost immediately rally. The packers must have a pretty full supply of the hogs daily on account of their depleted holdings of the products, while the shippers are in the market steadily in stronger competition than in most seasons for the hog supplies, whereby there is required a larger than ordinary supply of the hogs.

The world's visible supply of lard has been reduced for the month about 14,000 tcs., and it is now 241,400 tcs., and which includes 79,000 tcs. in Europe and 25,000 tcs. afloat, against 255,290 tcs., total visible, March 1, and 230,267 tcs. February 1, 332,450 tcs. March 1, 1905, 239,953 tcs. March 1, 1904, and 151,011 tcs. March 1, 1903.

The fact that the visible lard supply had decreased in the period of the season when it should make an important increase emphasizes the much larger consumption than usual of Europe of the hog product, since the materially greater than ordinarily home demands for lard are met by an especial increase in the requirements of the compounds. Never before has the business in compound lard been of the proportions had all through the winter months, and this largely increased trading in them has every appearance of holding along for some weeks yet.

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Indeed, it is more because of the for long time large consumption of compound lard and the probabilities of its continuing that the cotton oil market is as well situated as it is statistically for firm prices, particularly in consideration of the modified production this season of the oil and the season's wants of it for the foreign markets.

However well all fat and meat markets look for a good undertone in the period ahead to the summer months, making allowances, of course, for the variability of the markets on temporary influences, it is a matter of a good deal of doubt as to the situations when news is had of the new cotton crop acreage and conditions, and, as well, of the hog supplies at that time.

There is a belief that the hog supplies are likely to run of a large order in the summer months, but it is quite certain that they will be needed at that time if the ordinary accumulations of products supplies are to be made, with in the interim no probability of a packing greater than can be promptly moved out for consumption, as covering the liberal needs of Europe as well as of this country.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 2,228 bbls. pork, 9,100,517 lbs. meats, 11,539,258 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 4,108 bbls. pork, 13,955,791 lbs. meats, 15,178,528 lbs. lard.

The exports from November 1 have been 90,251 bbls. pork, 296,411,017 lbs. meats, 350,652,065 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous year, 81,553 bbls. pork, 270,488,528 lbs. meats, 277,862,732 lbs. lard, showing an increase this season thus far of 3,539,600 lbs. pork, 25,922,489 lbs. meats and 72,789,333 lbs. lard.

Included in the exports from November 1 are 231,523,330 lbs. meats and 136,484,417 lbs. lard, to the United Kingdom and 55,280,390 lbs. meats and 178,790,643 lbs. lard to the Continent. These figures compare with the previous season, same time, as follows: 232,049,530 lbs. meats and 118,267,342 lbs. lard, to the United Kingdom and 28,744,998 lbs. meats and 132,134,337 lbs. lard to the Continent.

In New York there has been a little freer trading in pork at better prices, with sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$17@17.50, 250 bbls. short clear at \$16@17.50, and 175 bbls. family at \$17.75@18. In lard, there is little Western turned this way from the West, as Chicago is taking up quite promptly the offerings from the Middle West points. The lard refiners here are satisfying their demands chiefly on direct demands to the West, and the exporters are doing little here for the present. About \$8.60@8.65 quoted for the Western steam. City steam lard is closely taken up and is quoted at about \$8.25. The compound lard is being actively distributed, but chiefly on demands that had been had before the late advanced prices. Sales are, however, taking place at 6½c. for car lots and at 6¼c. for smaller quantities. In city meats there is a freer sale for loose hams at the prices of the previous week and for loose pickled shoulders at 7½c. Loose pickled bellies are held firmly and have increased demand; loose pickled bellies, 14 lbs. ave., quoted at 9¼c.; 12 lbs. ave., at 9¼c.; 10 lbs. ave., at 9¼@10c., and smokers at 10@10½c.

BEEF.—There is a fairly active distributing business, but not much European demand. The market is firm, more because of

the situation of the hog products markets. City extra India mess, tcs., at \$17.50@18.50; barreled mess at \$8.50@9; packet, \$10@10.50; family, \$12@12.50.

THE PACKERS AND THE FUTURE.

(Concluded from page 22.)

very short period and only at a high price. To find one on the market as early as the Fourth of July was a novelty. Now Florida cantaloups come into the market in the latter part of May, and the development of cantaloup growing in favorable sections, from Delaware to Colorado and California, keeps them coming to market all summer at prices that make them an every day delicacy in families which used to deem them a luxury produced only for the very rich. In 1897, it was estimated that not more than 400 cars of cantaloups were grown in the whole country. Last year's crop, after only eight years of development, was figured at nearly 7,000 carloads. A section of the Salton Desert, California, where the private car lines have ice houses below the sea level and where the temperature often rises to 125 degrees, had 64 acres of cantaloup four years ago; this season it will have 2,500 acres in cantaloups.

The practical, frugal housewife of to-day does only a fraction of the "putting up" and preserving that she did ten years ago. Why go to that trouble? She can supply her table better and for the same, or less, sum of money because she gets fresh fruits and vegetables practically all the year. I am not saying in this, mark you, that cost of living has been reduced by this fruit and vegetable development due to refrigeration service; but I do say that thousands and millions of persons are able, by reason of that development, to live better for the same money.

NO ALLIANCE WITH CONSOLIDATED.

The board of managers of the Produce Exchange has declared against the proposed alliance with the Consolidated Exchange. The managers' vote was unanimous, although the members had voted in favor of it, 751 to 542. About 1,200 members did not vote. It was stated that, although a majority had voted for the alliance, the protest was too strong to be ignored. Members feared the severance of relations with the Stock Exchange if an agreement was entered into with the Consolidated.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended March 31, 1906, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week March 31, 1906.	Week April 1, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1905, to March 31, 1906.
United Kingdom....	702	1,063	21,919
Continent	195	700	16,707
South & Cen. Am....	131	378	9,874
West Indies.....	1,172	1,738	36,416
Br. No. Am. Col....	28	230	13,492
Other countries....	—	9	843
Totals	2,228	4,108	99,251

BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	7,085,927	12,095,779	231,523,330
Continent	1,557,915	1,319,668	55,280,390
So. & Cen. Am....	52,200	92,350	1,280,996
West Indies.....	403,275	358,219	7,940,871
Br. No. Am. Col....	1,200	—	106,900
Other countries....	—	89,775	1,173,530
Totals	9,100,517	13,955,791	296,411,017

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	4,955,450	4,944,179	136,484,417
Continent	4,728,094	9,326,284	178,790,643
So. & Cen. Am....	793,655	304,290	11,108,281
West Indies.....	1,037,389	590,715	22,970,372
Br. No. Am. Col....	16,670	—	338,502
Other countries....	8,000	43,100	959,850
Totals	11,539,258	15,178,528	350,652,065

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—			
New York	1,441	5,720,150	6,563,030
Boston	28	480,775	426,820
Portland, Me.	—	178,200	71,200
Philadelphia	75	126,075	372,854
Mobile	—	55,000	56,400
Baltimore	398	878,342	1,449,169
New Orleans	—	59,500	712,840
Galveston	—	170,800	816,705
St. John, N. B.	—	1,431,675	611,880
Newport News	286	—	408,500
Totals	2,228	9,100,517	11,539,258

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, 1905, to Mar. 31, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Mar. 31, 1905.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	19,850,200	16,310,600	3,539,600
Meats, lbs.	296,411,017	270,488,528	25,922,489
Lard, lbs.	350,652,065	277,862,732	72,789,333

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Canned meats	10/	15/	22c.
Oil cake	7½c.	7/8	14c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	22c.
Bacon	10/	15/	22c.
Cheese	20/	25/	2M
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/8	22c.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	22c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, March 31, 1906, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil-Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.
Umbria, Liverpool		3585	1017	46	115	1400		
1 Celtic, Liverpool		153	40	69	344			
2 Bovic, Liverpool		939	75	25	2579			
3 Cedric, Liverpool		2670	2257	310	95	766	1748	
*New York, Southampton...		1000				50	1000	
*Maine, London		106	100	285	20	75	50	6862
Toronto, Hull		1559		40	90	1336	11482	
Wells City, Bristol						20	2300	
Heathmore, Manchester		223				489	4700	
*Furnessia, Glasgow		1182		104		683	975	
Kaiser Wilhelm der II, Bremen						25	1190	
Trave, Bremen							500	
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen..		312	25	99	25	5	2250	
Statendam, Rotterdam		10500	150			405	4075	
Zeeland, Antwerp		9286	575	30	179	5	3050	
Westerland, Antwerp		7270						
Oscar II, Baltic			235	483	35	588	1340	3675
Bordeaux, Havre		1880					100	
La Savoie, Havre								
5 Vasconia, Marseilles		1776						
Massilia, Marseilles			25	50	25	125	300	
Konig Albert, Mediterranean.			25				200	
Peninsular, Mediterranean ..					404	72	80	
7 Giulia, Mediterranean							100	

Totals

31024	6361	9465	1177	446	1042	719	5743	54466
Last week	37902	7468	8389	3478	761	1018	5823	55515
Same time in 1905	25663	2211	7782	2317	984	752	840	8459

Last year's tallow, 476 tcs. 1.—100 tcs. tallow. 2.—100 tcs. tallow. 3.—250 tcs. tallow. 5.—160 tcs. tallow. 7.—100 bbls. tallow. *Cargoes estimated by companies.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market remains firm, and here and there on the higher grades it is a little better in price than it was in the previous week, more particularly since the report of still higher prices in England. But in an all around way as covering the so-called prime and undergrades of the tallow the sales are essentially upon the trading basis of the previous week, as concerns those at the Eastern markets and somewhat stronger than those at the West.

That the market is not better than it is, in face of the late generally improved other fat market positions, is accounted for from the lack of competition for supplies, as regard the export, compound makers' and soapmakers' demands, and that essentially the soapmakers are taking up the supplies except, as the compound makers are taking up a little more freely than they had done latterly the edible grade, and which latter only maintain a decided advance in prices.

Yet such demands as are had from the soapmakers for the miscellaneous grades use up the productions of them steadily, although this would probably not be the case if the prices were advanced against the soapmakers, who feel that the trading basis is plenty high enough.

However, if there was added demand for the tallow supplies, and which is not improbable from the strengthening of the foreign markets, it would appear that the markets in this country would feel in a more decided way the other favorable factors as they are indicated, in the market situations for other fats.

And the tone of the foreign markets is watched as it is developed at the auction or private sales, and notwithstanding that it is at present firm at the latterly advanced prices it has made, yet it is claimed that there is no margin for profit, as yet, for export business.

The London auction sale on Wednesday showed 6d. higher prices, with 600 casks sold out of 700 casks offered, and this reserved offering is indicative of the growing confidence there.

The general consumption of soap materials in the foreign markets is a liberal one,

and it is well understood that there has been for some time deficient supplies there of beef fats, while more recently the linseed oil markets have been advancing upon the Continental and United Kingdom markets, with, as well, the cottonseed oil prices generally hardening.

From the statistical positions of the oils and fats there would be no reason, for some time to come, of other than confident positions for soap materials in the foreign markets, and it is a question only if prices upon them will get sufficiently high to permit demands for the tallow upon the markets in this country.

The outlook of the tallow markets here are encouraging from the rate of consumption, the appearance of statistical positions on the other side and the present and prospective situations of the lard market. Nevertheless, it is a fact that an improvement in prices comes, just now, very slowly, and that sellers are confronted by the conservative attitude in buying of the soapmakers.

The New York City hoghead tallow is nominally 5½¢, although nothing has been sold, as yet, over 5¢, and awaits freer supplies of it than are just now offered for important transactions whereby a price can be definitely determined. The melters practically decline to sell, awaiting accumulations.

The New York City, in tierces, is quote at about 5½¢@5½¢, but not much of it on sale or material demand for it.

Of the edible tallow there have been sales at 6¢, but some out-of-town made would not bring that price; but 6¢ is further bid for the city made.

Country made tallow is arriving here a little more freely and finds rather a prompt sale to the soapmakers, who are generally having a good business in soaps. But there is no disposition among the soapmakers to pay more money for supplies than they paid in the previous week, and the trading basis is essentially in the position then noted, more particularly for other than strictly prime. Sales of 315,000 pounds country made at 5½¢@5½¢, as to quality, and occasionally 5½¢, for an especially desirable lot, with kettle at 5½¢@5½¢.

The Western markets all show a more rapid absorption of the supplies on offer, on demands chiefly of the soapmakers and moderately of the compound makers, with well supported prices, as productions are not of a particularly large order.

(Continued on page 42.)

OLEO STEARINE.—The late, before this week, rather liberal takings of supplies by the compound makers fairly well satisfied their near needs for consumption, and the demands from them for a few days have been quite moderate. At the same time the supplies are that much reduced in pressers' hands that confidence is felt among them as to prices, and the asking prices are ¼¢ above those made in the previous week.

There is no question but that the consumption of compound lard is exceptionally large, and that it is likely to continue so, at least up to the summer months, and that the trade then will be determined by the degree of the hog supplies and consequent developments of the lard market.

But the prospective lard market up to at least May is considered highly encouraging, as there is inability to make material accumulations of the product on the good all around consumption.

New York quotes at 8¾¢ bid, and 9¢ asked, and Chicago at 9¢ asked. Sales of 400,000 pounds in Chicago at 8¾¢, and 200,000 pounds in New York at 8¾¢.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The productions are steadily closely sold up to Europe, and at stronger prices.

CORN OIL.—A fair distributing business to home sources and some export demand. Car lots quoted at about \$4.45.

LARD STEARINE.—The refined lard trading is fairly active, but the refiners chiefly supply needs of the stearine by their own productions. The open market is a quiet and nominal one at 9½¢.

GREASE.—There is increased export demand for soap grades, and a better general business, with firm prices prevailing. Yellow at 4¼¢@4¼¢ for good, and choice at 4¼¢@4¼¢; brown at 3½¢@4¢; bone at 3½¢@4¢; house at 4¼¢@4¼¢; choice white at 5¼¢@6¢; "B" white at 5¼¢@5¼¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Stocks are moderate, and the little demand is met only at firm prices. Yellow quoted at 4¼¢@5¢; white, at 5¼¢.

OLEO OIL.—There is a better market in Rotterdam, partly by reason of the choice oils on offer, and which have especial demand for April and May shipments. Rotterdam at 60 florins; New York at 10¼¢ for extra, and 7¼¢ for low grades.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is an increased jobbing business and a well supported line of prices. Quotations: 20 test at 88¢@90¢; 40 test at 80¢; 30 test at 80¢; prime at 50¢; dark at 40¢.

LARD OIL.—There is a larger distributing business with the manufacturing interests and firm prices. Prime quoted at 68¢@70¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—The temper continues a strong one, with a full home consumption and from abroad markets. Cochín at 7¼¢ for prompt; March to May shipments at 7¼¢; Ceylon, at 6½¢@6½¢ for prompt, and March and April shipments at 6¼¢.

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THE NEW ARMY RATION.

The United States Government has at last formally adopted a regular army emergency ration, and an order for 235,000 rations has been placed with the Armour Packing Company of Kansas City. They are to be ready for delivery July 1. For years the army has been making experiments looking toward the adoption of a suitable ration for emergency purposes. It was desired to adopt a ration that was strength sustaining and yet light enough in weight so that the soldiers would not be unnecessarily burdened on long forced marches. It is believed that the new ration will meet all these requirements.

The ration weighs exactly one pound and is intended to be sufficient food to last a marching soldier one day. The army specifications provide that the ration shall consist of three cakes of sweet chocolate, wrapped in tin foil; three cakes of bread and meat, wrapped separately in oiled paper, and some salt and pepper; all to be hermetically sealed in a key-opening, lacquered can.

The beef is of the best quality, thoroughly dried, without fat or sinews, powdered and thoroughly mixed with ground cooked wheat, kiln dried, from which the hulls have been removed. The proportion of the beef and wheat is sixteen parts of the former to thirty-two parts of the latter. One part of salt furnishes the third ingredient. Each cake of chocolate weighs one and one-third ounces. The ration may be eaten without any preparation or made into soup or porridge.

This food combination has already been subjected to tests, which began with the Cuban campaign in the Spanish-American war. The United States troops in the Philippines have used it successfully, one company subsisting upon the new food for an entire week, marching every day. The idea of the character of the new ration had its inception from the jerked buffalo meat and cornmeal diet of the Indians when on the war path.

The emergency rations are to be distributed at all the army posts of the United States. A large quantity will be sent to the Philippines to be used in the islands and in case of a possible Chinese war. The Armour Packing Company is installing new equipment for the purpose of putting up the new army food. About seventy-five men and girls will be used in the department. The capacity will be 6,000 rations a day. More than a half million pounds of the first quality of beef and 60,000 pounds of chocolate will be used to fill the big government order.

The new ration will cost the United States nearly twice as much as the ordinary rations furnished the soldiers. The contract price is thirty-five cents each. The ordinary fare cost about twenty cents a man.

BABY BEEF FROM RANGE CALVES.

The stock show recently held in Denver was of the greatest benefit to the range cattlemen. Extensive experiments were made in connection with the stock show which were an object lesson to every cattleman who attended it. One of the most important things was the experiments in the production of baby beef. This is something comparatively new in the West, but it is of marked interest to the stock growers. The yearling calves from 6 to 9 months of age are taken off the milk and put on corn and alfalfa. This

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CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTON OIL," Louisville.

makes beef while they are growing and by the time they are yearlings past they are ready for the market, writes F. J. Hagenbarth in Field and Farm.

Baby beef is undoubtedly the best put on the market, and means a saving of thousands of dollars to the range people, and at the same time gives the consumers a better product. The sheep men long ago saw the advantage of this and for years past have been putting lambs on the market in the same manner. The livestock men in the West are handling their stock as they did years ago. It has been their system to range cattle until they are 4 years of age, and then market them, but I think the experiments in the production of baby beef will be adopted by a number of the leading livestock companies in the intermountain region. For instance, it was shown that calves taken off milk and put on proper food grew rapidly in flesh. When the calves were 8 and 9 months old they weighed 800 lbs. and sold for \$40.

A calf up to the time it is a year and a half old can be fattened at a cost of \$3.50 per cwt., while a 2-year-old steer can be fattened at a cost of \$7.50 per cwt. It is figured that it costs \$11 a hundred to fatten a 3-year-old steer and \$17 to fatten a 4-year-old steer. These figures show conclusively that it would be to the advantage of any stockman to put his calves on the market when they are yearlings, and it has been proved by experiments that it is the best beef. There is no reason why the stockmen of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and the other surrounding states could not produce this kind of beef for the market.

AMERICAN MEAT AT MANCHESTER.

The growth of the trade in American fresh beef and provisions at Manchester, England, is reviewed in a recent report of Consul-General Bradley. Eight or ten years ago the trade in provisions occupied two stands in the Manchester abattoir, but now a complete annex barely affords room for the increased trade. Besides the great quantity of refrigerated beef sold, a large number of American

cattle are received and slaughtered. The greatest care is exercised in the handling of the meat, with the result that it is very attractive in appearance and compares favorably with the best English beef. In addition to beef a fair business is done in American pork and offal, which includes livers, kidneys, hearts, ox tails, tongues, kidneys and tripe, all made up in convenient packages. The imports of American mutton have not proved successful. Bacon is received largely, and a good trade is done in American hams.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Again Advanced Prices—Large Home Consumption and Favorable Statistical Position—Tame Export Interest.

The slackness to the cotton oil market towards the close of last week, as following then a period of hardening prices, was, as anticipated it would be, of only a temporary order.

The statistical situations of the oil are of that encouraging order that it was expected there would soon be a rally again to decided firmness.

With the beginning of this week's trading the course of prices was again to a stronger basis and a substantial advance was made in the trading basis for all of the deliveries.

The advance in the prices was practically 1c. per gallon for the refined at the seaboard, and about ½c. advance for the crude at the mills up to Thursday's trading, and which brought the prices nearer what they should be in the ordinary relative difference between the prices of the crude and refined.

It may be generally said, as it is said in instances, that the advanced prices for the refined oil makes the prospects of export business for the near future narrower, and that the present quiet export demand, which is noted as well for the edible grades as for the soap grades, is likely to continue for a while at least.

But the additional fact of the general trading is that in view of the statistical position of the oil, through an enormous home consumption of it, and the fact of a less production than that of the previous year, the market is relying more upon these exhibitions for its strength; it would follow then that if there was export demand, that there would be a further impetus to prices, for the present indications, at least.

And a point favorable to the market is that the compound lard consumption, which has been especially vigorous through the

winter months, by which a larger amount of the oil than usual has been used by the compound makers is likely to continue through to the summer months, and perhaps after that time, although that the later period of the year stands a chance of being influenced in an opposite way by new cotton crop conditions, and the possibility, perhaps probability, of a larger than usual marketing, for the time, of hogs, with the consequent results upon the lard market.

Of course, any theories concerning summer or later market conditions are necessarily, just now, a little "up in the air," although that a little while more some idea will be had as to the extent of the increase of the new cotton crop acreage; and it goes without saying that there will be some increase of it after this last year's market prices for it and the not large yield of the staple.

We incline to the opinion of a liberal hog supply for the summer months, partly because the hogs were not had as freely as had been expected they would be in the winter months, and that the government estimate of the hog supplies in the country had been misconstrued only that they were expected by the trade to have become in marketable condition sooner than was warranted, yet that in all probability the hogs are coming up freely into marketable condition, and will be had at the later indicated time.

There is no question but that an exceptionally large hog supply would be needed in the summer months if any very marked accumulation of the lard is to be made in packers' hands before the fall marketing.

It would seem clear that under the steady enormous consumption of Europe of pure lard, and which is likely to continue for some weeks more through drafts of supplies upon this country, that the compound lard consumption, as a substitution for pure lard

on home account, must necessarily be of a large order, and that the cottonseed oil must steadily be liberally consumed.

The cottonseed oil position has latterly been arriving to the point when some sort of calculation can be made of its supply to the remainder of the season's demands for it. There is not now a large quantity of the crude oil in the hands of the mills, and the refiners, compound makers, etc., who had bought only latterly liberally of the crude oil, are having sufficient consumption of the oil generally to give them decided confidence concerning the oil position, statistical and otherwise.

It may be that some of the mills will run the crushing of seed to a little later period of the season than usual, because of the present favorable position of the oil market, yet that mills are steadily closing up, therefore that the future production possible if the oil is not proving an adverse feature.

But it strikes us, just now, that the best prices of the cotton oil are likely to prevail in the near rather than the late future, and for the indicated reasons of probabilities concerning the hog and lard markets in the summer months, and a probability then that the new cotton crop developments will become a factor.

Of course, statistically the current crop of cotton oil would be in even better shape than intermediately under the prospective large home consumption of it meanwhile, or this side of the summer months. Moreover, that however quiet the export demands now are for the cotton oil that before the summer months they must be of some little importance.

But in the probable development of lard and other indicated market developments at that time it would be understood that there is always a discounting the future.

The linseed markets of Europe have made another substantial advance in prices for

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American
Cotton
Oil Co.



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the week, and there is implied that the statistical position of the linseed warrants the soapmakers in freer buying of it. Then again the tallow markets of the Continent and United Kingdom are up 6d. this week, and the rise there latterly has been fully 1s. 6d. All of this implies that Europe continues short of soap material supplies, and it is a fair inference that it will, ultimately, spread its demands to cotton oil from this country, however quiet demands at present are for it.

Moreover, Europe must become sensitive to the lard market position and wake up again to buying the edible grades of cottonseed oil. That it hesitates, just now, in buying the cotton oil is because of the substantial rise in prices latterly for it, and the desire on its part to see whether the position will hold.

The oleo oil in Rotterdam has gone up 2 florins, where there is increasing consumption of it, and necessarily of cotton oil for the make of butterine. Rotterdam has yet to contract for other important quantities of the cotton oil.

But with all of the possibilities of an enlarged export business in the cotton oil it must be understood that the current export demand for it is very slow.

The good home consumption of cotton oil by the compound makers is reflected in the beef fat markets. Oleo stearine is up another ¼c. this week, and which makes the rise in the prices of this product, within two weeks, fully 1½c. per pound, and which, of course, is an exceptional rate of improvement at any season of the year for an equal time. The edible grades of tallow as used by the compound makers, which had a dragging sale two or three weeks, since then oleo stearine was lower and had about all of the attention of the compound makers, shows sales this week at prices ¾c. per pound better than then.

It is just as well to bring together the features of fat positions that have shown sensitiveness, since back of all of them is the consumption of a product by which the absorptions of supplies of cotton oil are indicated.

The New York market has shown a good deal of speculative activity at the late hardening of prices of the refined, in some degree, through covering of "shorts." There has been some little liquidation at the advance, and indeed a fair portion of the trading has been in taking profits. We think that there has been, as well, some selling "short" at the prices, as we observed the symptoms around the "calls." Nevertheless there is some little confident buying on the part of prominent traders, while it is based chiefly upon the outlined features of a good home consumption against it, and the general probable season's supplies.

The crude oil position at the mills shows reserved offerings after the late extensive selling of it, and a good deal of firmness as to prices. But buyers are not further responding freely to the prices. The market stands for the crude oil at practically 27½c. bid and 28c. asked, and some desire has been shown to buy in the Valley at 28c.

New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the previous week was rather tame and about ¼c. lower, except that at the close of Saturday's

(March 31) market there was returning confidence, and it then looked as with the opening of this week's trading that there would be better prices. The sales at the close of the previous week were 1,200 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 33½c.; 3,100 bbls. July at 34c.; 800 bbls. September at 34¼@34½c.; 5,300 bbls. October, at 33½c.; 200 bbls. do., at 33½c.; 100 bbls. November, at 32½c.; 200 bbls. do. at 32½c. "Call" prices then were: April, 33¼@33½c.; May, 33½@34c.; July, 33¾@34¼c.; September, 34@34½c.; October, 33¾@33¾c.

On Monday stronger conditions and an advance of about ¼c. Sales, 100 bbls. prime yellow, April, at 33½c.; 1,800 bbls. May, at 34c.; 1,700 bbls. July, at 34¼c.; 800 bbls. September, at 34½c.; 700 bbls. November, at 32½c. "Call" prices: April, at 33½@34c., and 33½@33¾c.; May, at 33¾@34¼c., and 33¾@34c.; July, at 34@34½c.; September, at 34¼@34¾c., and 34½@34¾c.; October, at 33½@34c.

On Tuesday a clean gain of ½c. in prices and decidedly confident buying. Sales, 100 bbls. prime yellow, April, at 34c.; 300 bbls. do., at 34¼c.; 300 bbls. do., at 34½c.; 2,300 bbls. May, at 34½c.; 100 bbls. July, at 34½c.; 1,300 bbls. do., at 34½c.; 200 bbls. November, at 33c. "Call" prices: April, at 34@34¼c., and 34¼@34½c.; May, at 34¼@34½c., and 34¼@34¾c.; July, at 34½@34¾c., and 34½@35c.; September, at 34¾@35½c., and 35@35½c.; October, at 33¾@34½c., and 34@34½c.

On Wednesday, the market opened strong, but barely further changed. The early "call" prices were: April, at 34½@35c.; May, at 34½@34¾c.; July, at 34½@35c.; September, at 35@35½c.; October, at 34@34½c. Sales of 500 bbls. July at 34¾c., and immediately after the "call" sales 100 bbls. May at 34½c., and 500 bbls. July at 34¾c.

Later in the day there was decided firmness, and the outside prices on before sales were bid. Sales, 500 bbls. May, 34¼c.; 4,500 bbls. July, 34¾c.; 500 bbls. September, 35c.; 100 bbls. November, 33c. Last "call" prices: April, at 34½@34¾c.; May, at 34½@34¾c.; July, at 34½@34¾c.; September, at 35@35½c.; October, at 34@34½c.

(Continued on page 42.)

Export Demands.

The linseed position, at this writing, is in London at 42s. 9d., and the oil at 21s. 1½d., which shows a decided improvement for the week, and had there not been the late advance in cotton oil, it is probable that export demands would have revived, particularly in consideration of the advanced prices for other soap materials. But as it is there is a complete lull in demands on foreign account for the soap grades, and very little attention given the edible grades. Although with the general outlook of all fat positions a revival of material export demands is counted upon before the summer months.

Compound Makers' Demands.

The compound makers had bought the cotton oil, both the crude and refined, freely only latterly, and they have not done much new business this week. The use of the cotton oil by the compound makers is in exceptional liberal degree. Bleaching grade, in tanks, at Chicago, is quoted at about 32c.

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The mills are now holding only comfortable carrying quantities of the crude, and they are indifferent in selling except at about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. advanced prices for the week; $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. is bid and 28c. asked.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter from Aspegren & Co. to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 5.—The market has many strong and weak features. The bulls are undoubtedly right in their contention that stocks of crude oil in the hands of independent mills are unusually light for this time of the season, and we would hardly estimate same at over 150,000 bbls. It is considered probable that the crush from seed left over after the planting will amount to about 250,000 bbls. more. The high price prevailing for lard is also a bull feature not to be ignored, and the fat markets generally are quite strong and in many instances advancing. A firm cotton market naturally gives the oil market also strength in a sentimental way.

On the other hand, the bears point out to the poor consuming demand in Europe. Export orders at anything like market prices here are prominent by their absence. In fact, so far from buying more oil some of the European markets have during the past week resold what they bought previously and same is undoubtedly a clear indication that at prevailing prices we can count on no more support from the other side and that leaves the holdings of oil in this country entirely at the mercy of the domestic demand. At present same is pretty good, and traders generally believe that the final outcome of the lard market will decide how much cotton oil that can be absorbed during the rest of the season by domestic consumers. Another thing that points against present prices are the lower prices which are being made for October-November-December oil. November is offered at 2c. below September, and this means that holders of September oil will rather want to sell before September at the premium prevailing than to transfer it further into the new crop. With speculative holdings of July and September oil estimated at between 100,000 to 150,000 bbls. and with no export demand to absorb same and no chance of having them transferred into November, it means that they have to be sold at best possible price within the next three months and bears, while admitting the present strong condition of affairs are skeptical in regard to the final outcome. For the near future it looks like a steady to firm market.

Produce Exchange prices at 3:30 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, $34\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid, 35c. asked; May, $34\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid, 35c. asked; July, 35c. bid, $35\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked; September, $35\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid, $35\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked; October, $34\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid, $34\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked; November, 33c. bid, $33\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Hull quotation of English oil, 20s. 3d.

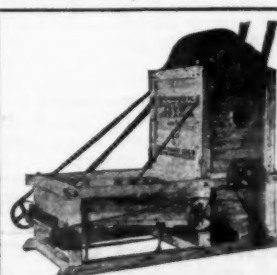
COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending April 5, 1906, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same period 1904.
Bahia, Brazil	—	175	—
Bombay, India	—	60	50
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	12	25
Calcutta, India	—	292	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	2,872	3,012
Cebu, Philippines	—	3,098	3,657
Colon, Panama	—	228	103
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	575
Genoa, Italy	—	645	76
Hankow, China	410	5,690	1,096
Hong Kong, China	—	53	—
Kobe, Japan	—	77	86
London, England	—	—	6
Lyons, France	—	601	—
Manila, Philippines	—	527	853
Medan, Sumatra	—	50	—
Penang, Malaya	—	133	25
Rangoon, Burma	—	200	328
San Francisco, U.S.	—	12	—
Shanghai, China	—	9	—
Singapore, Malaya	—	81	300
Sourabaya, Java	100	3,640	3,095
Tientsin, China	—	175	25
Yokohama, Japan	—	205	6
Batavia, Java	—	158	467
Bombay, India	—	10	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	1,430	2,255
Calcutta, India	—	77	10
Cardenas, Cuba	—	40	—
Cebu, Philippines	—	90	90
Colon, Panama	—	42	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,919	501
Genoa, Italy	—	101	—
Hankow, China	—	100	10
Hong Kong, China	—	3	4
Kobe, Japan	—	252	191
London, England	—	980	881
Lyons, France	—	100	45
Manila, Philippines	—	397	47
Medan, Sumatra	—	40	9
Penang, Malaya	—	6	397
Rangoon, Burma	—	184	45
Singapore, Malaya	—	745	2,060
Sourabaya, Java	—	110	146
Tientsin, China	—	41	6
Yokohama, Japan	—	1,700	2,950
Batavia, Java	—	9	21
Bombay, India	—	1,140	873
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	150	20
Calcutta, India	—	150	76
Cardenas, Cuba	—	65	25
Cebu, Philippines	—	30	1,040
Colon, Panama	—	—	125
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	365	2,000
Genoa, Italy	—	89	1,818
Hankow, China	—	6	58
Hong Kong, China	—	1,330	1,749
Kobe, Japan	—	7,395	25,131

Georgetown, British Guiana	—	79	269
Gibraltar, Spain	—	1,682	705
Glasgow, Scotland	—	4,067	4,265
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,270	2,201
Grand Bassam, West Africa	—	11	—
Granada, Spain	—	—	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	918	1,304
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	22	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	59	45
Half Jack	—	4	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	5,167	2,866
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	149	—
Havana, Cuba	98	3,753	1,271
Havre, France	1,100	15,939	19,795
Helmsborg, Sweden	—	28	—
Helsingfors, Finland	—	50	—
Hong Kong, China	—	—	108
Hull, England	—	155	225
Inagua, West Indies	—	6	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	3	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	—	56
Kingston, West Indies	82	2,081	2,064
Kobe, Japan	—	1,598	—
Konigsberg, Germany	100	700	1,200
Kustendji, Roumania	—	75	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	113	556
Leghorn, Italy	—	657	11,586
Leith, Scotland	—	325	50
Lisbon, Spain	—	20	—
Liverpool, England	250	3,866	3,317
London, England	300	3,558	1,844
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa	—	—	9
Macoris, San Domingo	—	821	1,408
Malmo, Norway	—	21	115
Malta, Island of	—	2,659	1,168
Manchester, England	—	1,037	410
Manaos, Brazil	—	15	20
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	59	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	7	8
Marseilles, France	8,175	39,794	50,694
Martinique, West Indies	—	2,750	1,581
Massowah, Eritret	—	259	120
Natanzas, West Indies	—	34	39
Nauritus, Island of	—	—	8
Nelbourne, Australia	—	263	375
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	34	34	—
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	58
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	2,506	3,501
Naples, Italy	—	572	4,097
New Castle, England	—	25	20
Neuvitas, Cuba	15	29	—
Oran, Algeria	—	1,068	3,838
Panama, Panama	—	—	86
Para, Brazil	—	—	19
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	915	—
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	503
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	774	225
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	70	94
Port au Prince, West Indies	17	52	51
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	7
Port Limon, Costa Rica	7	48	25
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	8	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	170
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	105
Port Said, Egypt	—	50	624
Progreso, Mexico	43	240	61
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	81	517
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	9	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	453	5,150	5,095



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Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,840	7,371
St. Croix, West Indies	—	—	19
St. John, West Indies	—	—	119
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	147	75
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	17	37
San Domingo City, San Domingo	192	1,314	252
Santiago, Cuba	102	402	68
Santos, Brazil	—	1,075	970
Sekondi	—	10	—
Shanghai, China	—	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	26	21
Singapore, India	—	—	133
Southampton, England	150	875	850
Stavanger, Norway	50	244	470
Stettin, Germany	100	4,713	4,225
Stockholm, Sweden	—	285	590
Swansea, Wales	—	25	—
Sydney, Australia	—	25	483
Tampico, Mexico	12	24	8
Tangier, Morocco	—	632	475
Trieste, Austria	—	67,007	24,651
Trinidad, Island of	12	224	544
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	116
Turk's Island, West Indies	—	9	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	—	1,566
Valparaiso, Chile	—	885	1,496
Varna, Bulgaria	—	—	75
Velle, Denmark	—	—	200
Venice, Italy	—	7,624	29,214
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	245	111
Wellington, New Zealand	—	37	70
Yokohama, Japan	—	33	19
Total	—	11,863	237,015 261,011

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	7,886	8,410
Belfast, Ireland	—	275	650
Belize, British Honduras	—	27	—
Bremen, Germany	—	3,253	3,128
Bristol, England	—	5,200	—
Christiania, Norway	—	450	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	6,143	2,230
Dunkirk, France	—	500	—
Genoa, Italy	—	100	2,121
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,685	3,688
Hamburg, Germany	1,185	17,495	16,083
Havana, Cuba	—	912	1,277
Havre, France	—	2,306	1,795
Hull, England	—	—	600
Liverpool, England	—	7,526	11,090
London, England	150	5,350	5,830
Manchester, England	—	900	550
Marseilles, France	—	6,100	18,900
Porto Rico, West Indies	—	—	65
Rotterdam, Holland	5,220	72,902	91,240
Stettin, Germany	—	—	58
Tampico, Mexico	—	423	—
Trieste, Austria	—	4,550	14,487
Venice, Italy	—	—	2,810
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	100	—
Total	—	6,555	143,742 185,604

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	200	200	4,780
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	201	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,600	2,946
Liverpool, England	—	—	1,986
Marseilles, France	—	—	3,350
Rotterdam, Holland	—	27,497	67,549
Tampico, Mexico	—	6,823	3,263
Trieste, Austria	—	7,400	7,521
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,040	10,246
Total	200	48,260	101,635

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,479	1,630
Belfast, Ireland	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany	—	648	540
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	290
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	805
Glasgow, Scotland	—	170	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,808	1,735
Havre, France	300	400	290
Leith, Scotland	—	—	50
Liverpool, England	—	80	—
Rotterdam, Holland	50	4,765	4,335
Stettin, Germany	—	—	630
Total	250	10,240	10,208

From Philadelphia.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	104
Coin Island	—	—	1
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	100
Hamburg, Germany	—	161	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	7,600
Total	—	361	7,805

From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany	—	3,510	—
Christiania, Norway	—	844	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	3,446	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,432	—
Havre, France	—	2,930	—
London, England	—	375	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	24,650	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	197	—
Trieste, Austria	—	321	—
Total	—	30,705	—

*Not given.

From Newport News.			
Amsterdam, Holland	25	25	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	420	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	15,190	7,530
Liverpool, England	806	1,050	1,400
London, England	—	996	145
Rotterdam, Holland	75	9,404	8,081
Total	906	27,084	17,060
From All Other Ports.			
Canada	—	8,825	9,344
Costa Rica	—	1	—
Germany	—	400	—
Guatemala	—	10	—
Honduras	—	8	—
Japan	—	2	—
Liverpool, England	—	10	21
Mexico	—	2	—
Newfoundland	—	—	1
Salvador	—	69	—
Total	—	9,327	9,366
Recapitulation.			
From New York	11,863	237,015	261,011
From New Orleans	6,555	143,742	185,604
From Galveston	200	48,260	101,635
From Baltimore	250	10,240	10,208
From Philadelphia	—	361	7,805
From Savannah	—	30,705	—
From Newport News	906	27,084	17,060
From all other ports	—	9,327	9,366
Total	19,774	516,334	592,785

*Not given.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 6.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 25½ florins for off oil; 26½ florins for prime summer yellow, and at 28½ florins for butter oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 6.—Cottonseed oil is barely steady at 52 francs nominal for off oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 6.—Cottonseed oil.—Sellers asking 43½ marks, and buyers bidding only 41 for off oil. Prime summer yellow, nominal at 44 marks, and butter oil at 47 marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 6.—Cottonseed oil is steady. Quote prime summer yellow at 54 francs, and winter oil at 57 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 6.—Cottonseed oil market is quiet. Quote off summer yellow at 21s. 3d., prime summer yellow at 22s. c. i. f. English ports.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 5.—Twenty-seven and a half cents freely bid for Texas oil; 28c. for Valley. Prime crude offerings are extremely light. Cake and meal firm at \$30 long ton, ship's side, sacked.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 5.—Oil quoted at 28c.; small trading. Meal is in slightly better demand at \$24.50 f. o. b. at mill. Hulls are steady at \$5.50 at Atlanta.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 5.—Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 27½¢@28c. Prime meal scarce at \$24.50@25. Hulls, \$5@5.25.

COTTON OIL AT MARSEILLE.

The imports of cottonseed oil, from the United States at Marseille, France, in 1905 were 175,695 barrels, according to Consul General Skinner, against an average of 75,000 barrels for the three previous years. In 1901 the American cotton oil imports amounted to 188,000 barrels and in 1898 to 287,739 barrels. The stock on hand on December 31, 1905, was 4,000 barrels. The highest price attained during 1905 was \$9.05 and the lowest \$8.05. Of the total amount of American oil imported only 1,342 barrels consisted of soap oil, a fact worth mentioning in contrast to the situation prevailing in 1898 and previously, when the soap oil predominated.

Importations of all oil-making materials at Marseille for 1905 were 358,645 tons, against 430,191 tons in 1904 and 490,757 tons in 1903. A most important item in 1905 was copra, which amounted to 104,506 tons, against 85,568 tons in 1904. Castor imports decreased from 21,557 tons in 1903 to 13,805 tons in 1905. Groundnuts were imported to the extent of 152,680 tons in 1905 and 181,000 tons each the two previous years.

Consul General Skinner says that early expectations in regard to the olive oil crop have not been fully realized. He writes: "My best information thus summarizes the situation: France, half a crop; Spain, a one-third crop; Tunis, a one-fourth crop; Algeria, a good crop—up to anticipations; Northern Italy, a one-eighth crop; Southern Italy, a one-third crop. American buyers, who took up 6,000 barrels a few months ago, are now holding back for lower prices. The French government has just been in the market for large quantities, thereby stiffening prices. My correspondent, who is a packer of large quantities, writes me: 'The market is steady, with a strong demand. Table oils, very low a few months ago, have gone up since by 15 per cent. The general opinion is that prices will keep up. In this I do not share. I anticipate a lower range and believe that buyers who provide for their monthly wants are wisely inspired.'"

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

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Southern Office and Works:
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COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.

Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake,
Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent.

Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent.

Protein, not less than 45 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 30 per cent.

Land Title Bldg.:
Philadelphia, Pa.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is a firm market and native steers are participating in the upward movement along with cows. There are many bulls in the trade who are predicting all kinds of record breaking prices this year, but there are also many who are inclined to be conservative and some who think that present values will be top for a while at least. The large packer who was reported recently as refusing 14½¢. for late January and early February native steers now reports having sold two cars of these from Kansas City at 14½¢. Another large packer reports having sold 2,500 January native steers at 14½¢., and another large packer sold 1,200 March native steers recently from Kansas City at 14¢. and was later asking more. Another report states, however, that this packer afterward sold about 12,000 March and including some February native steers at 14¢. Two other packers are offering their March native steers at 14¢., but the larger buyers are out of the market at present and are not interested at these prices. A large packer claims to have sold a car of October, November and December Kosher spready native steers at 16¢. to a Western buyer, but some doubt is expressed concerning this price, as it is learned that one packer who reported having sold a car of last fall stuck throat spreadies at 16¢. probably got less than 15½¢. for them, as they were being offered at 15½¢. All kinds of branded hides are quiet, with Texas and branded cows in small offering. Texas continue nominal at 14½¢. for heavy and light and 13½¢. for extreme and 13¼¢. for branded cows. Butt brands are dull and not wanted at over 13¼¢. but packers claim to have bids of 13¼¢. for Colorados. Native cows continue active and firm. One large packer has sold 1,000 March light native cows at 14¢., and another large packer has sold 6,000 late March all weight native cows at 14¢. Bulls continue quiet and nominal at 11¢. for natives and 10¼¢. for branded.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The expected has happened in that Chicago buffs have been established at 13¢. Two cars of buffs have been sold at the advanced price of 13¢. and bids at the same price for more for later April shipment are declined. Some buyers evidently believe that the market is going still higher, as a car of buff has been sold ahead for delivery in early May at 13¼¢. The market for current receipt buffs is not quotable, however, at over 13¢. There is some talk of an expected shortage in the country kill at Southwestern points during the coming summer on account of the scarcity and high price of ice. Heavy cows are also firm at 13¢., but no sales of these have been reported. Extreme lights are held at 13¢., but no sales of these have as yet been made at better than 12¾¢. Heavy steers are dull, and lots here that are being offered at 13¢. are not finding takers. Bulls continue quiet, with present receipts quoted at 10¼¢.; selected and fall bulls, 11¢.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly Hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
CRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

CALFSKINS.—There is no trading of account reported, but dealers are firm in their views. Strictly Chicago cities are now being firmly held at 15¢. and bids of 14¾¢. have been refused. Good lots of outside cities will bring 14¾¢., and some lots are also held at 15¢. Countries are bringing 14¼¢. to 14½¢., the outside price being for choice lots. Kips are quotable at 12¼¢. to 12½¢., and deacons are firm at \$1 and 80¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—Packer skins continue to be closely cleaned up, and the market is firm at \$2.05 for Chicago sheep, and \$1.82½@1.87½ for lambs. Countries are firm, but are selling at the unchanged range of \$1.25@1.80. Dry pelts bring 19@20¢. per lb.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market is firm, with further small sales of Central Americans at 23¼¢., Mexicans at 22¢., and Bogotas at 23½¢. Wet salted Mexicans are now quoted 13¢.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—Native steers held at 13½¢. are unsold. One packer has sold a car of bulls at 11¢., but another packer is holding these at 11½¢. Cows are well cleaned up and firm at 13¢., and butt brands and Colorados are unchanged at 12¼@12½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market continues strong on hides, and good lots of New York State cows in cars are not obtainable at under 12½¢. flat. Some Pennsylvania cows are held up to 12¾¢. flat. Sales are reported of two lots of country butcher steers, about 1,000 in all, at 12¾¢. and 13¢. selected. Country bulls last sold at 10½¢. selected. Calfskins are firm, with regular countries quotable at \$1.15, \$1.50 and \$1.80, and some lots held higher. New York city skins are well cleaned up at full prices.

HORSE HIDES.—There is a strong market on whole hides, and fronts are especially firm. Some outside city fronts are reported sold at \$3.30.

Boston.

Buffs sold at 13¢. and Western packer light cows at 14¢. Offerings are very light.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHER HIDES.—The market is firm; butchers closely sold out. There is no accumulation; buyers are as anxious to buy as sellers are to sell. Quotations are about the same: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 11¾¢.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10¾¢.; No. 1 native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 11¢.; No. 2 native steers under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 10¢.; No. 1 native bulls, 9¢.; No. 2 native bulls, 8¢. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is weaker. The buying is affected by the break in the foreign market. Quotations: Trimmed, 5@7 lbs., 90¢.; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15; 9@12 lbs., \$1.45; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.80@2.00; deacons, 75@85¢., 15¢. less per piece on No. 2 and 20¢. on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed, No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 13¢. per lb.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 11@11½¢. per lb.; No. 2, 1½¢. less per lb.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country hide market is very firm, with cow hides selling at the same prices as steers. There are a few hides on hand. Dealers had rather not sell ahead, preferring to fill old orders. There is very little stuff coming in from outside. Butts and cows are selling at 12½¢. for No. 1 and 11½¢. for No. 2. Steers are practically the same.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Feed

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market seems to be weaker, with large tanners practically out of the market. There have been two or three large shipments to Europe. This can only occur when our skins are cheaper than the foreign.

POSTPONEMENT OF GERMAN DUTIES.

By virtue of section 12 of the new German tariff, which went into effect March 1, 1906, the German federal council has published an ordinance permitting postponement of duties for the period of three months, which postponement may be granted the applicant, the payer of the duty, by the hauptzollamt, sufficient security being given. Such postponed payment can, however, be collected at any time during such period by the Imperial Chancellor should he have good reasons for so doing. Excepted from postponement is the duty on grain, leguminous fruits, malt products, rape seed, flour and meal, groats and other mill products of grain or leguminous fruits, rape-seed oil in casks or other receptacles, also for all goods in transit, improved or re-imported. The amounts for such duty must be paid in to the receiving officer by the 25th of the month in which such postponement expires.

CENSUS OF ICE MANUFACTURE.

The Bureau of the Census Department of Commerce and Labor has just issued the following statement, showing the remarkable growth of the manufactured ice industry from 1900 to 1905:

	1905.	1900.	Per cent of in- crease.
Number of establishments	1,320	787	67.7
Capital	\$86,612,771	\$38,204,054	74.4
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.			
Number	2,345	1,545	51.8
Salaries	\$2,017,295	\$1,234,803	63.4
Wage earners			
Number	10,100	6,933	45.7
Wages	\$5,549,650	\$3,424,305	62.1
Miscellaneous expenses	\$4,016,406	\$1,779,890	123.7
Materials used—			
Total cost	\$5,968,923	\$3,339,724	79.6
Ammonia anhydrous,			
lbs	1,052,497	1,056,595	82.9
Cost	\$325,275	\$279,689	86.7
Aqua, lbs.	1,495,934	1,323,454	13.0
Cost	\$90,863	\$79,869	13.8
All other materials	\$5,385,785	\$2,980,175	
Products, aggregate value	\$23,790,045	\$13,874,513	71.5
Ice:			
Can ice, tons	6,695,789	4,139,764	61.7
Value	\$21,020,547	\$12,863,190	63.4
Plate ice, tons	543,639	154,675	225.6
Value	\$1,439,956	\$440,714	224.7
All other products	\$1,339,542	\$570,639	

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
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Country Hide Department,
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Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.



CHICAGO SECTION



Bob Fitzsimmons is again under the glare of the calcimine.

The Board of Trade and the banks took a day off Tuesday, Election Day.

It is kind of hard to figure whether Taft is a "put" or a "call." Guess he don't know himself.

"Signs of the times." The streets are being cleaned here and there—or rather, here and yonder.

Three best bets: The Law.
Smart Lawyers.
A Just Judge.

New York cannot leave Chicago far behind. It will be strange if there ain't a recounting bee this election.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 31, averaged 6.73 cents per pound.

So "the blow almost killed father," and Attorney General Moody is going to resign! Never mind, Morrison is still "on the job." Can't shake him!

Seems to a man up a tree that the government might consistently issue a warrant for its own arrest—at any rate, warrants for segments thereof.

As a "trust buster" Sara can give Teddy four blocks to the mile and then lose him. That's the difference between doing a thing and playing at it.

Notice Doc Willy, in his denunciations of preservatives at mothers' meetings these days, never happens to include salicylic acid in the list. Strange!

A brand new brass-finished 12x7x12 duplex pump for \$300. Address Duplex, care of The National Provisioner, 17 Exchange avenue, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

A country paper quotes an immunity case juryman as saying that if the case had been left to the jury to decide the packers would have been found guilty. You bet they would!

I. N. Hoffheimer, the Brecht B. S. Company's packing house expert, was in Chicago for a few days during the past week. Mr. Hoffheimer says business is very good indeed.

District Attorney Chas. B. Morrison on Saturday last caused subpoenas to be issued for the packers to insure their appearance at the trial of the five packing corporations set for September 10.

The courts have decided that an ordinance passed by the city last October providing for a penalty against the street car companies for the overcrowding of cars was null and void. Move up! Step lively!

The funeral of Thos. E. Barrett calls to mind the fact that he and the late Samuel A. McClean, Jr., were pallbearers at the funeral of James Bradburn—another member of the board of trade—not over a year ago.

Why don't somebody call T. R.'s attention to that town up in Massachusetts where the residents ran a butcher out of business because there were already enough meat shops in operation? There's a good opening for Moody's successor.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

The Cherry Sisters, neighbors and pals of Br'er Hawkins in the halcyon days of long ago, were treated to a whole "Cabbage Patch" at the Calumet Theatre, South Chicago, last week, on their reappearance after eight years' retirement on their farm near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Welcome home!

The joke often goes round as to feeding on hay, oats and ear corn, even unto Tilden's hay-fed hogs, but no one thought it possible men could exist actually twenty days on hay, as the entombed miners in France are said to have done. As the stock yards poet saith: "All flesh is grass, all grass is hay, we're here to-morrow and gone to-day!"

Two Irish farmers who had not seen each other for a long time met at a fair. "Shure, it's married I am," said one. "An' I've got a fine healthy bhoys which the neighbors say is the very picture of me." The other looked for a moment at the first speaker, who was not remarkable for his good looks, and then said: "Och, well, what's the harum, so long as the child's healthy?"

They'll have to put something fierce into the alcohol to "denature" it so's to choke off the Ashland avenue gang. Nothing up to the present has been invented equal to the task—bromide, kerosene, formaldehyde, gasoline, fish-hooks, carpet-tacks, granulated and pulverized glass, old style tobacco, sugar of lead and several other odds and ends have signally failed heretofore. Yass um!

Governor Deneen last week appointed Herman E. Schuknecht, of Elgin, Assistant Illinois Food Commissioner to succeed R. M. Patterson. This is the second change made within the last two or three weeks in the personnel of the Commission, Dr. E. N. Eaton having been succeeded only a short time since as State Analyst by Dr. T. J. Bryan of the State University. The new assistant commissioner is said to be more of a dairy expert than a food expert. He studied dairy science at the University of Wisconsin and was recommended to the governor by the dairy interests—a strong recommendation!

The Board of Trade passed the rule Monday to prohibit local firms from doing business in "puts" and "calls" on the Milwaukee Exchange. Much interest attended the voting. Traders agreed that if the rule became operative it would forever close the arrangement through which Chicago firms have been able to send such business to Milwaukee. The final vote stood 556 to 147. A suit is now pending in Judge Bethea's court by which Harry Berger of the firm of Berger, Crittenden & Company, of Milwaukee, seeks to have the board of trade enjoined from taking such action as will tend to injure the business of the firm.

Thomas E. Barrett, the most popular sheriff Cook county ever had, was laid to rest Saturday last in Calvary Cemetery. Geo. F. Stone, secretary of the board of trade, spoke in eulogy of Mr. Barrett—whom he had known long and intimately—to the assembled family and friends of the dead sheriff. The funeral address by the Rev. Frank O. Perry was eloquent and impressive. Bishop P. J. Muldoon gave the last blessing. The floral tributes were numerous and exceptionally beautiful. It was estimated that fully five thousand people were in attendance at the funeral, among whom were board of trade members, business men, city and county officials, judges and others in every walk in life. The deepest sorrow was evident in all ranks.

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CHICAGO

DEATH OF EDWIN C. SWIFT.

(Concluded from page 15.)

He came to the front when it was necessary, but preferred to do his work quietly and to say nothing about it. That was why his name so seldom appeared in print, though he was a founder of one of the greatest business enterprises in existence. He was born in Sandwich, Mass., a typical Cape Cod village, and was 57 years of age at the time of his death. Of the large family of brothers and sisters of which the great Gustavus F. Swift was the head, there now remains but one, Noble P. Swift, a plain Cape Cod farmer.

Like his brother Gustavus, Edwin C. Swift took to the livestock and meat business early in life. When but a young man he branched out as his brother had done before him, and one of his first enterprises was a retail meat business in the town of Clinton, Mass. Clinton is near Lowell, and it was in the latter city at the age of twenty that he met and won one of the belles of the place, Miss Florence A. Bailey. There is one daughter, Miss Mabelle, now Mrs. Clarence Moore, who was at her father's bedside when he passed away, while the devoted wife of so many years was far away, hurrying vainly to reach the side of her stricken helpmate.

Following the early success at Clinton, E. C. Swift identified himself with his brother in his livestock and meat enterprises on Cape Cod and around Boston. This was in the early seventies. It was in 1878 that the firm of Swift Brothers & Company was formed at Chicago, and the slaughtering of cattle and the shipment of dressed meats began. From that point on the progress of the great Swift concern is a matter of well-known public history, which The National Provisioner has

many times related. Until 1884 nothing but beef was killed; in the latter year sheep were added, and in 1885 the Swifts entered the pork packing field. The same year the great firm of Swift and Company was incorporated. The struggles of the brothers to establish their great Western meat business, their efforts to introduce the meat refrigerator car and the great part they had in founding and developing the great meat packing industry of to-day, are chapters of a fascinating business romance.

Wise Counsellor and Firm Friend.

Edwin C. Swift was the wise counsellor and the firm supporter of his brother Gustavus in the establishment of an industry which to-day does a business in excess of \$200,000,000 a year, and through its more than 300 distributing houses furnishes food products to all parts of the civilized world. E. C. Swift remained the vice-president of Swift & Company until the details of active management at Chicago were turned over to the younger generation, when he became chairman of the board of directors. He made Chicago his home for many years, but upon his assumption of the chairmanship of the Swift directorate he removed to Boston, where he had a splendid home on Beacon street and a magnificent country estate at Pride's Crossing.

He had latterly devoted his attention especially to the fostering and development of the Swift interests in New England, and kept that wide and busy field directly under his eye. He was a working director in a score or more New England corporations, both in and out of the packing field, and to each he gave a share of his earnest attention. His friends have remarked that he worked too hard; that if he had "taken it easier" and

been less indefatigable in his duties in his later years, he might have lived a great deal longer. He had a marked talent for finance, evidences of which have been displayed in the financial direction of Swift affairs, and he was generally regarded as a safe and wise leader in matters of money.

A Man Without an Enemy.

Personally, Edwin C. Swift was one of the most likable of men. "He never had an enemy," said an old associate the other day. "The thousands of Swift employees and officials under his direction in New England loved him as a father and a brother." His business competitors paid the same tribute to his personal character. No man who met him, either in business or social life, was ever known to say an unkind word of him afterward. There were probably few men in this world better liked by associates or employees. He was uniformly just, scrupulously honest, and especially thoughtful of the feelings of others. It was this last trait of kindly consideration that won for him the love and respect of those with whom he came in contact.

His deeds of charity were great, but they were unknown. "Nobody will ever know how much he did for other people," said an old friend who had seen some of his benevolences, and it is doubtful if he knew more than a small part of the generous story. E. C. Swift was one of the sort who did not let his right hand know what his left hand did, if he could help it. He thought well of everybody, helped everybody, had everybody for his friend—he was an ideal of cheerful, unassuming optimism.

A Director in Many Enterprises.

Mr. Swift was an officer or director in many corporations allied with the packing business. Besides acting as president and director of Swift & Company, the Maine corporation, and chairman of the board of directors of Swift & Company of Illinois, Mr. Swift was president and director of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, director of the American Woollen Company, president and director of the Consolidated Rendering Company, president and director of the Derby Desk Company, treasurer and director of the Hollis Cold Storage Company, director of John P. Squire & Co., director of the National Calfskin Company, president and director of the National Manufacturing Company, director of the New England Dressed Meat & Wool Company, president and director of the North Packing and Provision Company, director of the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, director of the Sperry & Barnes Company, president and director of the Springfield Provision Company, president and director of White, Pevey & Dexter Company, and director of the Winchester Tannery Company.

The funeral is announced to take place on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at St. John's Episcopal Church, Beverly, Mass., near Mr. Swift's country home. The body was taken from Boston to Pride's Crossing, and the relatives came from Chicago and from other points to attend the last ceremonies. A special train left New York this afternoon for Boston, carrying the chief Eastern Swift officials and many employees, as well as prominent men in the meat trade and others who were old

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NEW YORK

No trouble to answer questions in any language

friends of E. C. Swift and wanted to pay the last tribute to that friendship. Similar pilgrimages were made from all parts of New England and many came from the West, and the attendance at the funeral exercises is expected to be exceedingly large. The remains will probably be interred at Beverly.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 26.....	23,736	1,143	54,375	27,184
Tuesday, March 27.....	3,690	4,099	12,635	11,575
Wednesday, March 28.....	20,270	1,023	22,274	17,716
Thursday, March 29.....	6,456	1,776	17,039	19,919
Friday, March 30.....	1,490	275	16,830	8,373
Saturday, March 31.....	116	3	9,826	2,191
Total last week.....	55,730	9,229	132,979	86,958
Previous week.....	56,840	8,194	105,712	88,977
Cor. week 1905.....	50,744	9,500	153,943	92,486
Cor. week 1904.....	59,336	8,101	196,793	79,335

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 26.....	7,467	1	14,541	9,915
Tuesday, March 27.....	2,426	9	1,802	4,657
Wednesday, March 28.....	5,462	—	8,034	4,858
Thursday, March 29.....	5,681	4	5,455	6,349
Friday, March 30.....	3,506	27	6,568	2,052
Saturday, March 31.....	413	—	6,492	2,786

Total last week.....	24,955	41	42,892	28,217
Previous week.....	25,435	200	64,862	33,191
Cor. week 1905.....	25,057	279	53,018	30,416
Cor. week 1904.....	24,514	234	59,583	18,633
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
Week ending March 31, 1906.....			410,000	
Week previous.....			466,000	
Year ago.....			396,000	
Two years ago.....			442,000	
Total receipts year to date.....			6,365,000	
Year ago.....			6,645,000	
Two years ago.....			6,153,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week, March 31, 1906.....	139,500	310,300	218,500
Week ago.....	143,400	387,200	231,900
Year ago.....	123,700	263,000	157,700
Two years ago.....	137,400	379,600	167,000
Year to March 31, 1906.....	1,791,000	5,097,000	2,426,000
Same period last year.....	1,808,000	4,859,000	2,065,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending March 31, 1906:
Armour & Co.....	24,100
Anglo-American.....	8,000
Continental.....	3,900
Swift & Co.....	6,100
Hammond & Co.....	3,800
Morris & Co.....	6,000
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	5,100
S. & S.....	7,200
H. Boone & Co.....	3,400
Robert & Oake.....	2,500
Other packers.....	10,700
Total.....	80,700
Week ago.....	109,700
Year ago.....	106,500
Two years ago.....	134,800

MONTHLY AVERAGE WEIGHT OF LIVESTOCK AT CHICAGO.

	Mar. 1906.	Feb. 1906.	Mar. 1905.	Mar. 1904.	Mar. 1903.	Mar. 1902.
Cattle.....	1,023	1,046	1,000	1,068	1,063	1,005
Hogs.....	218	215	211	206	215	216
Sheep.....	52	53	58	57	52	52

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week March 31, 1906.....	\$5.15	\$5.39	\$5.45	\$6.15
Previous week.....	5.05	5.40	5.40	6.20
Year ago.....	5.40	5.34	5.45	7.20
Two years ago.....	4.55	5.36	4.80	5.40
Three years ago.....	4.75	7.47	6.10	7.25

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.75@6.15
Common to good steers.....	4.40@5.60
Inferior to common steers.....	3.50@4.40
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.50@5.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	4.50@5.50
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.40@4.70
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.25@4.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.75@3.25
Common to good canning cows.....	1.50@2.35
Bulls, common to choice.....	2.35@4.50
Calves, common to good.....	3.50@5.00
Calves, good to choice.....	5.00@6.50

HOGS.

Good to prime butcher.....	\$6.45@6.55
Good to choice shipping.....	6.45@6.55
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.40@6.50
Heavy packing.....	6.35@6.47½
Light mixed.....	6.45@6.52½
Good to prime heavy.....	6.45@6.55
Good to choice pigs.....	5.35@6.20

SHEEP.

Fair to prime wethers.....	\$5.00@6.50
Ewes, fair to prime.....	5.15@6.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.00@6.25
Culls, ewes, fair to good.....	3.75@4.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.00
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@6.40
Native lambs.....	6.50@6.80
Fed Western lambs.....	6.00@6.70
Clipped lambs.....	5.00@5.75
Clipped sheep.....	4.00@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1906.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.27	8.30	8.25	8.30
July.....	8.35	8.42	8.35	8.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.69	8.60	8.55	8.57
July.....	8.55	8.62	8.56	8.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.15	16.25	16.15	16.25
July.....	16.02	16.12	16.02	16.12

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.42
July.....	8.52	8.57	8.52	8.52
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.70	8.72	8.67	8.67
July.....	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.72
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.35	16.35	16.32	16.32
July.....	16.17	16.25	16.17	16.22

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1906.

Election day, no market.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.42	8.42	8.37	8.40
July.....	8.55	8.55	8.47	8.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.65	8.67	8.62	8.62
July.....	8.72	8.72	8.65	8.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.27	16.27	16.00	16.20
July.....	16.25	16.25	16.05	16.17

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.37	8.37	8.32	8.35
July.....	8.52	8.52	8.45	8.47
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.55	8.57	8.50	8.52
July.....	8.65	8.65	8.57	8.57
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.10	16.20	16.00	16.12
July.....	16.12	16.15	16.00	16.07

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.37	8.37	8.32	8.35
July.....	8.50	8.50	8.42	8.47
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.55	8.57	8.52	8.55
July.....	8.60	8.62	8.55	8.57
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.10	16.15	16.00	16.12
July.....	16.10	16.12	16.00	16.07

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, April 4.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green N. 1. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; green skinned hams, 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 10; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; 20@22 ave., 11½; 22@24 ave., 11½; 24@26 ave., 11½; 26@28 ave., 11; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@7 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12; 8@10 ave., 11; 10@12 ave., 10½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTS

Complete Specifications, Installations
and Tests.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18	@18
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@22
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	5	@8
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	6	@8
Corned Flanks.....	10	@12½
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@13½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmings.....	7	@10
Roiled Roast.....	10	@11

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	14
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	11
Fore Quarters.....	9
Rib and Loin Chops.....	10

Pork.

Pork Chops.....	12½
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenderloins.....	27
Pork Butts.....	11
Spare Ribs.....	9
Blades.....	5
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	9

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14
Fore Quarters.....	10
Legs.....	16
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 3¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacones).....	80	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@12½
Fowls.....	@13½
Roosters.....	7½ @ 8
Springs.....	@13½
Ducks.....	@14½
Geese.....	@11

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@17
Chickens.....	12½ @ 13
Springs.....	12½ @ 13
Ducks.....	13 @ 14
Geese.....	@11

Veal.

Choice.....	8½ @ 9½
Good.....	8½ @ 9½
Medium.....	5½ @ 6½
Coarse, heavy.....	4 @ 5½
Coarse, small.....	3 @ 4½

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@13½
Ribs, No. 2.....	@10
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 6½
Loin, No. 1.....	@14½
Loin, No. 2.....	@12
Loin, No. 3.....	@ 8½
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 6½
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 5½
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 6½
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 5
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 4
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 3½
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@27½
Creamery Extras.....	@26½
Creamery Firsts.....	@23½
Creamery Seconds.....	@18
Dairies, Choice.....	@23
Dairies, Firsts.....	@19
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@14
Renovated.....	@19
Cold storage.....	@20

Eggs.

Extras.....	@17
Prime Firsts.....	@15½
Firsts.....	@14½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	@14
Cold storage.....	@11

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	5 1/2 @ 6
Native Cows	6 @ 6 1/2
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	7 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Medium	6 @ 6 1/2
Kind Quarters	1 1/4 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chunks	5 1/2 @ 6
Cow Chunks	4 1/2 @ 5
Boneless Chunks	5 @ 5 1/2
Medium Plates	5 1/2 @ 6
Steer Plates	5 1/2 @ 6
Cow Rounds	5 1/2 @ 6
Steer Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Cow Loins, Common	9 @ 9
Cow Loins, Medium	0 @ 9 1/2
Cow Loins, Good	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	11 @ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	13 @ 13 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	14 @ 14 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	14 @ 14 1/2
Strip Loins	7 1/2 @ 8
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	6 @ 6
Rolls	9 1/2 @ 10
Rump Butts	5 @ 5
Trimnings	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Shank	3 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	8 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Common	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	10 1/2 @ 11
Loin Ends, steer-native	9 @ 9 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	8 @ 8
Hanging Tenderloins	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Flank Steak	6 @ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Sweetbreads	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5
Brains	4 @ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 @ 8
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8
Good Carcass	10 @ 10 1/2
Medium Saddles	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	30 @ 30
Plucks	30 @ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 10

Lambs.

Medium Caul	9 @ 9
Good Caul	10 @ 10
Round Dressed Lamb	11 @ 11 1/2
Saddles Caul	12 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	12 @ 12
Lamb Tongues, each	5 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	11 @ 11
Medium Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	4 1/2 @ 5
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Pork Loins	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	8 @ 8 1/4
Tenderloins	22 @ 22
Spare Ribs	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Butts	9 @ 9
Hocks	5 @ 5
Trimnings	6 @ 6 1/2
Tails	4 @ 4
Snouts	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 @ 3
Neck Bones	1 @ 1
Skinned Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10
Rib Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brains	4 @ 4
Backfat	7 1/2 @ 8
Hams	9 @ 10 1/2
Calas	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Reilins	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shoulders	8 @ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	5 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Viennas	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Frankfurters	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bologna, Liver and Headcheese	8 @ 8
Tongues	8 @ 8
White Tongue	8 @ 8
Minced Ham	8 @ 8
Prepared Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
New England Ham	12 @ 12
Berliner Ham	8 @ 8
Boneless Ham	11 @ 11
Oxford Ham	11 @ 11
Polish Sausage	7 @ 7
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	7 @ 7
Smoked Pork	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Veal Ham	12 @ 12
Farm Sausage	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	8 @ 8
Special Prepared Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Romish Pigs' Feet	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Ham Bologna	7 @ 7
Compressed Ham	10 @ 10
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	16 @ 16
German Salami, New Dry	14 @ 14
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	12 @ 12
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C., New	18 @ 18
Italian Salami, New	18 @ 18
Monarque Cervelat	13 @ 13

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	35.75 @ 35.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 3.75

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.00 @ 7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.30 @ 4.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.75 @ 6.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00 @ 10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00 @ 30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	Per dos. \$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.35 @ 2.35
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	4.70 @ 4.70
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	8.00 @ 8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	17.75 @ 17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per dos. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60 @ 11.60
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per lb. \$10.00
Plate Beef	9.50 @ 9.50
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	9.00 @ 9.00
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	9.00 @ 9.00
Mess Pork	16.25 @ 16.25
Clear Fat Backs	15.65 @ 15.65
Family Back Pork	— @ —
Bean Pork	13.50 @ 13.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	6 @ 6
Lard, compounds	6 @ 6
Barrels	1/4 c. over tcs.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	40 @ 40

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	8 @ 8
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 average	7 @ 7
Regular Plates	6.75 @ 6.75
Short Cleats	7.75 @ 7.75

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Skinned Hams	12 @ 12
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. average	8 @ 8
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	8 @ 8
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	18 @ 18
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	12 @ 12
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	12 @ 12
Dried Beef Sets	13 @ 13
Dried Beef Inside	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Outside	11 @ 11
Regular Boiled Hams	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Boiled Picnic Hams	11 @ 11
Cooked Loin Rolls	10 @ 10

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

P. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	18 @ 18
Middles, per set	40 @ 40

Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	25 @ 25
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, prime	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported narrow sheep casings	80 @ 80
Beef weapsads	30 @ 34
Beef bladders, medium	19 @ 19
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	17 @ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.65 @ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit	2.50 @ 2.50
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.30 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.45 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.40 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.35 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground raw bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50 @ 52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	8.40 @ 8.40
Prime steam, loose	8.05 @ 8.05
Neutral	9.00 @ 9.25
Compound	6.25 @ 6.25
Leaf	7.75 @ 7.87 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 @ 9
Oleo, No. 2	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Mutton	9 @ 9
Tallow	6 @ 6
Grease	5 @ 5 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	65 @ 65
Extra No. 1 lard oil	44 @ 44
No. 1 lard oil	36 @ 36
No. 2 lard oil	36 @ 36
Oleo oil, extra	10 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	8 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	58 @ 58
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	53 @ 53

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Prime City	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Horse	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	32 @ 32 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	31 @ 31 1/2
Soap bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.20 @ 1.22 1/2
Barrels, ash	.87 1/2 @ .90
Barrels, oak	.92 1/2 @ .95

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4
Yellow, clarified	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	42.25 @ 42.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75 @ 2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 55	1.15 @ 1.15

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Danvers Chicago
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
TALLOW LARD OIL CRACKLINGS GLUESTOCK
GREASE NEATSFOOT OIL BONES FERTILIZERS
STEARINES TALLOW OIL BONE MEAL HOOFS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@5.90
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50@5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.45
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@4.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.45@6.20

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.75@8.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.25@7.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	4.50@6.00
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.00
Live veal calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Dressed hot-house lambs, ch., heavy, each.....	.60@.65
Dressed hot-house lambs, medium grades.....	.40@.50
Dressed hot-house lambs, common, each.....	.30@.35
Live spring lambs, per head.....	.50@.70
Live yearling lambs, gd. to ch., per 100 lbs.....	.60@.90
Live yearling lambs, com. to fair, 100 lbs.....	.60@.65
Live yearling lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	.50@.55
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	.55@.75
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	.40@.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	.30@.35

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.00
Hogs, medium.....	7.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$7.10@7.25
Pigs.....	7.45
Doughs.....	5.90@6.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2
Native, com. to fair.....	7
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	7
Common to fair Texas.....	7
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/2
Choice cows.....	7
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 1/2
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	5 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

Ribs, No. 1, 10@11c; No. 2, 9@10c; No. 3, 8@9c;	
Loins, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 8 1/2c. Chucks,	
No. 1, 10 1/2c; No. 2, 5 1/2c; No. 3, 5c. Rounds, No. 1,	
7 1/2c; No. 2, 6 1/2c; No. 3, 6c.	

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 1/2@12 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	11@12
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	11@11 1/2
Calves, country dressed, common.....	9 1/2@11

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@9 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@8
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	8 1/2@8 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/2@9

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@11
Spring lambs, good.....	10@11
Spring lambs, culls.....	9@9 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8@8 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	@7 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/4@13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12@12 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12@12 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/4@9 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 1/4@9 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	9 1/4@10
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13@13 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/4@13
Dried beef sets.....	13@13 1/4
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@17
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10@10 1/4

BONES, HOOPS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@65.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@70.00
Horns, 7 1/2 os. and over, steers, first	
quality, per ton.....	@300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75@80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@55c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@35c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	35@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/4@3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@8c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	@10c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	10 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	10

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	64
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tins or	
bbis., per lb., f. o. b.....	80
Hog, American, hogs, per lb., f. o. b.....	80
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1.....	@5 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2.....	2 1/4@3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	17	18 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/4	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	10 1/4	18 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	17
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/4
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	10	19
Mace.....	50	55

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4@4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/4@5 1/4
Powdered.....	5@5 1/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.80
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.60
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.60
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Average lots.....	16@18
Old toms, selected (culls out).....	17@18
Old, poor to medium.....	13@15

Chickens, Broilers—4 lbs. per pair and under—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked.....	30@35
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	20@25
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	25
New York and Pa., dry-picked, av. run.....	18@20
Chickens, Roasting—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	18@19
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	16@17
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	20
N. Y. and Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	12@14
N. Y. and Pa., dry-picked, poor to med.....	11
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	12@13
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	11
Southern, dry-picked, average run.....	12@13
Western scalded, average run.....	12@13
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	10
South & Southwestern, scalded, average	
run.....	12@13
South and Southwestern, scalded, poor to	
medium.....	10@11
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	14
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, selected, boxes.....	14
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	13
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked,	
average run.....	11@12 1/2
Western, scalded, selected, boxes.....	14
Western, scalded, average run.....	13
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	11@12 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, scalded, average	
run.....	13@13 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, inferior grades.....	11@12 1/2
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-scalded.....	10
Old cocks, scalded.....	10
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per	
dozen.....	3.50
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per	
dozen.....	2.50
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.,	
per dozen.....	1.75@2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.50@1.75
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.50
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	.50@.75

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@20
Toms, No. 1.....	19 1/4
Toms, No. 2.....	14@16
Old toms, No. 1.....	18@19 1/4
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and	
under to pair.....	21@22
Dry-picked, 4 lbs. and under to pair,	
No. 1.....	18@19
Scalded, 4 lbs. and under to pair, No. 1.....	17
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked,	
fancy.....	16@17
Fancy, soft meat.....	15@16
Average No. 1.....	12@13
Chickens—No. 2.....	8@10
Fowls—No. 1.....	13@14
No. 2.....	8@10
Ducks—No. 1.....	14@15
No. 2.....	12@13
Geese—No. 1.....	12@13
No. 2.....	8@10

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	@12
Fowls—Western, per lb.....	@16
Roosters, per lb.....	@10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@18
Ducks, per pair.....	@20
Geese, per pair.....	1.25@1.75
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	30@35

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	@25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....		@2.97
Nitrate of soda—spot.....		@2.28
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00	@14.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.		
New York.....	15.00	@20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.		
ammonia.....		@2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.		
Chicago.....	2.30	and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.		
Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.		
Chicago.....	16.00	@17.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.		
Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00	@11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia		
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.75	and 10
Wet, acidulated, 8 p. c. ammonia,		
per ton.....	2.40	and 2 1/2
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.80	@2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,		
per 100 lbs.....	3.12	@3.18
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.		
spot.....	3.10	@3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.		
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,		
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,		
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50	@3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$3.85	@3.90
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.90	@10.68
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@7.28
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95	@2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-		
ment.....	1.90	@2.00
Double manure salt (46@48 p. c.,		
less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to ar-		
rive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/4	@1.26 1/4
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 48		
p. c.).....	2.18 1/4	@2.27 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 to 26 p. c., per unit, S. P.		
.....	.20	@.40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Bowling Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, April 4.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days of this week, 52,639, being 5,000 more than the same period last week. The total receipts last week were 55,750. Daily arrivals were thus far this week: Monday, 29,449; Tuesday, 3,190; Wednesday (estimated), 20,000. Prices have declined 10@25c. this week. The demand has been poor from all sources, and the supply has been more than enough to meet all requirements. Buyers have had a decided advantage. The bulk of the medium corn-fed cattle is selling at prices disappointing to country feeders. Choice heavy cattle show least decline. The market was slow to open and quite a sprinkling of cattle were left unsold at the close. Foreign cables quoted British market lower and exporters were poor buyers. One lot of prime Kansas Herefords averaging 1,502 lbs. brought \$6.35. They were the best lot of cattle on the market this season. A few other lots went at \$5.90@6, but sales upwards of \$5.60 were comparatively few. Exporters bought largely at \$5.10@5.35, good shipping steers \$5@5.40, medium to good short fed cattle \$4.60@5, and a large number of common to fair light steers for killers \$4.25@4.50, inferior little killers down to \$3.90. The big bulk of the medium to good beef steers 1,200 @1,350 lbs. went at \$4.75@5.25; butcher stock is 15@25c. lower this week, best heavy cows \$4.50@4.85. Bulk of the good fat grades \$3.90@4.35, medium beef cows \$3.30@3.80, medium to good heifers \$3.65@4.25, fancy \$5.15. Bulls are weak, bolognas \$3.25, butchers \$3.40@3.75, export \$3.80@4. Canners and cutters largely \$2@2.75. Stockers and feeders declined in sympathy with fat cattle, selected feeders upwards of 900 lbs. \$4.60@4.75, bulk \$4.25@4.40, plain \$3.75. Good stockers \$3.75@4.25. About 50 loads of hay fed Montana cattle were here to-day and sold at \$4.35@4.85, including 403 head averaging 1,161 lbs., at \$4.70. This class of cattle will arrive more freely this month. Muddy feed lots and farm work about to begin are the principal reasons for the liberal movement of cattle on the market here this week from the neighboring States. The immediate outlook in the cattle market is not favorable for higher prices.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week, 77,222, compared with 89,284 for the same time last week, showing a decrease of 12,062. Monday's official receipts were a trifle over 37,000 with a good active market at stronger prices. Tuesday's receipts about 11,000, and with a fair demand from both shippers and local buyers the highest prices of the season were reached, a top of \$6.62½ being made, with the bulk of hogs selling at \$6.50@6.55. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts were estimated at 30,000, which were somewhat larger than the trade expected. While the supply was not considered heavy it was sufficient to give buyers a chance to break the market, as orders from Eastern points were not urgent and packers had less competition from that source, and were able to establish a decline of fully 10c. per cwt. Prices were higher yesterday than at any time since in May, 1903, and it certainly looks as though feeders should be satisfied with the present range of prices. We think present prices are dangerously high, and are advising our friends to take advantage of the present prices and market all hogs that are ready for shipment. It looks as though farmers ought to be satisfied to get \$6 at home for their hogs, especially when a great majority of them are made on corn

worth only about 35c. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best shipping grades of all weights \$6.45@6.52½, bulk of the mixed hogs \$6.40@6.45, selected light hogs \$6.42@6.47½, good to best heavy packers \$6.40@6.45, pigs \$5.50@6.25, according to weights and quality.

SHEEP.—22,000 sheep and lambs on sale to-day (Wednesday), fully 80 per cent. of the same being lambs and half of the lambs clipped. Sheep were in strong demand and sold at strong former prices of the week, likewise woolled lambs and clips ruling easy except for the choice heavy grades, which sold steady, balance 10@15c. lower. Best heavy wethers and ewes quotable from \$6@6.50, medium to good wool ewes from \$5.50@5.75, common to fair \$4.75@5.25, good to prime heavy yearlings \$6.10@6.50, plainish medium grades of heavy weight \$5.75@6, good to choice handy weight yearlings \$6@6.35, good to choice wool lambs \$6.50@6.65, good light killing lambs as well as feeders \$6.25@6.50, choice clipped lambs \$5.50@5.75, good medium clipped lambs \$5.10@5.35, good to choice clipped ewes \$4.50@5.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, April 6.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 40,500; last week, 39,000; same week last year, 29,700. Market strong up to Tuesday, but declined 10@15c. since on account of liberal receipts of beef steers. Best cows and choice heifers are about steady; top steers, \$5.90; a large percentage \$5@5.30; best heifers, \$4.50@5.15; good cows, \$3.75@4.60; bulls, \$3.25@4.15. Veals are a quarter higher; tops, \$6.75. Quarantine steers, 10@15c. lower since Monday, \$4.40@5.05; some extra choice quarantines Monday, \$5.40@5.60. Stockers and feeders dull, 15@25c. lower.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 51,500; last week, 42,900; same week last year, 43,200. The hog market has gradually declined 10c. this week; strong to-day; top, \$6.35; bulk, \$6.20@6.30. Heavy hogs still command a premium over lights, but most of the spread has closed up. Weights below 200 are within 5c. of the top. Pigs, \$5@5.60. Liberal marketing and lower prices are predicted, but no serious break is expected.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 23,400; last week, 42,800; same week last year, 21,900. The mutton market advanced 15@30c. this week as a result of small receipts, and the belief that the heavy runs are over. Clipped lambs are coming freely. Woolled lambs, \$6@6.60; yearlings, up to \$6.25; wethers, \$6; ewes, \$5.60; clipped lambs, \$5.10@5.40; springs, around \$10.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 10½c.; bulls and stags, 9½c.; glue, 6c.; deacons, 60c.; slunks, 30c.; part cured, 1c. less per pound; dry flint butcher, 18@20c.; tallow, 3¼@4¾c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,898	13,605	3,873
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	541
Cudahy	1,958	10,864	1,737
Fowler	1,392	762
Morris	4,160	8,420	3,529
Ruddy	658	1,343
Schwarzschild	4,471	6,391	4,017
Swift	4,987	12,335	5,639

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 3.

The receipts of cattle to-day were quite liberal and included the biggest proportion of really good medium to strong weight steers that has been seen here in a month. The market was in fairly good tone and prices were very well sustained on a steady level, compared with Monday, although a shade lower than late last week. A very good class of steers weighing something under 1,400 sold at \$5.60. These and others at \$5.25@5.45 sold remarkably well compared with cattle that are selling at \$6@6.25 farther east. The light to

medium weight steers that are selling at \$4.75@5.20 are also finding a very free outlet and the prices are looking comparatively high. The cattle market as a whole, in fact, is carrying a very good tone, and inasmuch as there has not been the pyrotechnic display that was witnessed just a year ago it is not anticipated that there is liable to be any such sudden and disastrous slump. The market for cows and heifers continues to hold a fair tone at prices relatively higher than the light weight steers are selling; however, there was a tone of weakness apparent and the first show of increased receipts in this line will be apt to be followed by a lower market. All kinds of stockers and feeders are in good demand at steady prices.

Hog receipts are showing an increase over last week, and as outlined in previous letters, the packers are making their move for lower prices. The market to-day ruled rather slow and values were mostly 5c. lower than Monday, and 5@10c. lower than the close last week. The quality of hogs continues very good, which does not tally well with country reports that the supply is closely marketed. The bulk to-day sold at \$6.25@6.35, with tops \$6.37½.

The sheep market continues to be fairly supplied, but the demand is holding up well, and prices have not undergone any material change within the last few days. Bulk of supplies are still lambs coming from the Colorado feed lots, and these will perhaps continue to move freely during the last month. There are hardly enough sheep coming to establish quotations. Lambs are selling principally at \$6.25@6.45. Choice ewes are quotable around \$5.40, and prime wethers might bring \$5.75 or over.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., April 3.

Supplies of stock of all kinds have been fairly liberal so far this year and make a very favorable comparison with the first three months of last year. The figures are as follows:

1906.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	81,693	228,539	134,126
February	80,718	225,725	128,612
March	85,023	222,703	202,639
Total	247,434	676,967	465,377
1905.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	70,042	205,626	123,440
February	56,487	184,494	133,904
March	76,790	216,012	155,171

Total	203,280	606,132	412,515
Increase	44,145	70,835	52,862

Last month's run of cattle was only exceeded once before during the month of March, and receipts of hogs and sheep were the largest ever received for the third month of the year. The market has shown very little change during the past ten days, as far as cattle are concerned, and quotations are much the same as they were two weeks ago. There has been a fair demand both from local killers and shippers for the desirable beef steers, and the tone to the market has been healthy and firm throughout. Good fat cows and heifers are selling possibly a shade stronger than last week, but the market has been very mean of late on the common and canning grades. Beef steers are selling at a range of \$3.80@4.60, with the bulk of the fair to good grades around \$4.50@5. Cows and heifers go at a range of \$1.75@4.40, with the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef grades around \$2.75@3.75. A very fair business has been done in stockers and feeders and for some time past the demand has greatly exceeded the supply. Last month there were some 741 loads, 20,419 head, of cattle sent to the feed lots from this point, Iowa being the heaviest buyer. Choice feeders sell up around \$4.30@4.60, with common grades at \$3@3.50 and the bulk of the trading in between these figures.

There have been no startling developments in the hog market for some time past, but some weakness has cropped out and prices are not as high as they were a week ago. Weight and quality do not count for much. It is simply a case of getting the hogs at any price. The demand is very active from all sources. To-

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Fuller's Earth and Bone Black
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day there were nearly 15,000 hogs on sale and the general market was a shade lower all around. Tops brought \$6.30, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.25@6.30, as against a top of \$6.35 a week ago and a bulk of \$6.25@6.30.

The market for fat sheep and lambs has been quite active and if anything prices are a little stronger than last week. Half fat and warmed up stuff is selling largely to the feeder buyers, as has been the case for some time past; in fact, feeder buyers bought more sheep last month than in any previous March. Fat lambs are quoted at \$6.00@6.50; yearlings, \$5.40@6.00; wethers, \$5.20@5.90, and ewes, \$4.50@5.80.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 2, 1906.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,584	—	1,541	10,596	14,010
Sixtieth street	1,300	50	5,011	8,926	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	19,244
Lehigh Valley	5,748	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	1,330	—	—	—	—
Scatterling	—	64	74	56	8,650
Totals	11,028	114	6,626	19,558	36,904
Totals last week	11,043	149	5,179	21,499	34,590

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	425	—	1,300
Bovic	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	365	—	—
Maine	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	368	—	—
Toronto	—	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	—	—	1,188
New York	—	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Sa. Bovic	425	1,160	—
J. Shambert & Son, Sa. Maine	365	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Sa. Toronto	268	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Sa. Flumi- nense	30	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Bovic	—	—	3,000
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Cedric	—	—	2,400
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Cedric	—	—	3,400
Armour & Co., Sa. New York	—	—	2,700
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Cam- pania	—	—	1,540
Miscellaneous, Sa. Bermudian	14	42	—
Total exports	2,260	1,202	15,528
Total exports last week	2,023	1,087	14,905

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 2, 1906.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	2,260	1,202	15,528
Boston	2,018	850	5,500
Baltimore	978	—	—
Philadelphia	1,800	—	1,320
Portland	1,580	—	—
Newport News	534	—	—
Destination of exports:			
To London	3,500	—	6,288
To Liverpool	2,626	2,010	16,060
To Glasgow	880	—	—
To Bristol	727	—	—
To Hull	100	—	—
To Manchester	500	—	—
To Cardiff	237	—	—
To Para, Brasil	30	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies	14	42	—
Totals to all ports	8,674	2,082	22,348
Totals to all ports last week	9,144	2,254	20,905

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	240	11,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	5,000	—
Omaha	150	8,000	5,000

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1906.

Chicago	27,000	83,000	22,000
Kansas City	12,000	7,000	5,000
Omaha	2,200	5,500	13,000

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1906.

Chicago	20,000	30,000	22,000
Kansas City	9,000	11,000	5,000
Omaha	4,300	14,000	6,800

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1906.

Chicago	4,500	12,000	18,000
Kansas City	11,000	10,000	7,000
Omaha	5,500	14,000	5,700

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906.

Chicago	7,000	33,000	16,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,000	2,000
South Omaha	3,700	7,000	7,000

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1906.

Chicago	1,500	20,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	1,000
Omaha	1,100	5,000	1,500

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending March 31:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,775
Kansas City	25,141
Omaha	14,561
St. Joseph	9,616
Cudahy	402
Sioux City	3,430
Wichita	171
South St. Paul	2,160
Louisville	90
New York and Jersey City	8,882
Fort Worth	6,782
Detroit	1,361
Buffalo	3,750

HOGS.

Chicago	90,087
Kansas City	51,672
Omaha	43,937
St. Joseph	29,123
Cudahy	4,092
Sioux City	20,179
Ottumwa	7,407
Cedar Rapids	8,112
Wichita	6,119
Bloomington	852
South St. Paul	16,386
Indianapolis	14,915
Louisville	3,865
New York and Jersey City	36,904
Fort Worth	10,676
Detroit	3,972
Buffalo	28,800

SHEEP.

Chicago	58,741
Kansas City	36,749
Omaha	14,561
St. Joseph	30,316
Cudahy	422
Sioux City	238
Wichita	36
South St. Paul	2,583
New York and Jersey City	18,356
Fort Worth	1,918
Detroit	2,382
Buffalo	37,400

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Compound lard has been advanced to 6½¢. for car lots. The hog products markets varied only slightly for the day, and offered no new features from those noted in our review.

Cottonseed Oil.

Crude, in tanks, at the mills has further advanced, and has 28c. bid. The New York market showed yesterday (Thursday), a very strong, ¼¢. higher and active market with remarkably large buying of the refined for July delivery by the leading traders, and based probably upon the enormous compound lard consumption. Sales then, 500 bbls. prime yellow. May, 35c.; 3,000 bbls. July, 34½¢.; fully 9,000 bbls. do., 35c.; 1,700 bbls. September, 35½¢.; 200 bbls. October, 34½¢.; 1,400 bbls. do., 34½¢.; 600 bbls. November, 33c. "Call" prices: April, 34½¢@35c.; May, 34½¢@34¾¢., and 34½¢@35c.; July, 34½¢@35c.; September, 35¢@35½¢., and 35¢@35½¢.; October, 34½¢@34¾¢., and 34¢@34½¢.; November, 32½¢@33c. To-day's (Friday) market, is stronger and ¼¢. higher. Sales, 500 July, 35c. "Call" prices: April, 34½¢@35c.; May, 34½¢@35c.; July, 35¢@35½¢.; September, 35½¢@35½¢.; October, 34½¢@34¾¢.; November, 33¢@33½¢.

Tallow.

Market as in our review. Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., are reported at 5c., as the basis of the last sale, since there has not been a new sale in some days.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales, 200,000 lbs. in New York at 9c.

Greases.

Generally better yellow now quoted at 4½¢@4¾¢., and perhaps 4¾¢.; house at 4¼¢@4½¢.; brown, 3¾¢@4½¢.; bone at 4½¢@5c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Ingram D. Marshall (The Sperry & Barnes Company), New Haven, Conn., was proposed for membership.

Visitors: A. W. D. Shipton, London; Caysa Baxter, Glasgow; Leo Schutz, Paris; R. B. Sanborn, Minneapolis; W. F. Spie, Baltimore; Robert W. Crichton, London, Ont.; J. T. Giblin, Chicago.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.62½@8.75; city steam, \$8.25@8.37½; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.85; do., South Africa, tes., \$9.25; do., kegs, \$10.25; compound, \$6.50, car lots.

HOG MARKETS, APRIL 6.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; strong to shade higher; \$6.10@6.45.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; steady; \$6.20@6.32½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,300; strong; \$6.15@6.27½.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$5.50@6.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,000; lower; \$6.30@6.45.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; 5@10c. lower; \$6.50@6.65.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; steady; sales, \$6.00@6.65.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 6.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 78s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 42s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 52s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s. 6d.; do., short rib, 53s. 6d.; do., long clear, 30@35 lbs., 48s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 48s.; backs, 47s. 6d.; bellies, 48s. Tallow, 25s. 6d. Turpentine, 47s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. 10½d. Cheese, white new, 63s. 6d.; do., colored, 68s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 42 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 20s. 4½d. Refined petroleum (London), 5 15-16d.; linseed (London), March and April, 43s. 9d.; linseed oil (London), 20s. 9½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil during the week under review has been very active, and prices are advancing owing to the heavy demand for the spring make. This is very popular in Europe on account of its keeping qualities, and buyers usually pay a premium for these goods. The neutral market is quiet, but prices firmly held on this side.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., April 2.—The market for ammoniates the past month has been fairly active. Towards the middle of the month producers began to shade the prices in keeping with the falling off in the Southern demand. There is a fair Eastern demand for current offerings for prompt, or shipment over this month, at anything like reasonable figures. We quote:

Ground tankage, 7 and 20, \$18.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 7½ and 10, \$17.75 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$22.37½ and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 11 and 15, \$22.32½ and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.25 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs.; April-June, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs.; July-December, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs.; entire year, 1907, \$2.15 per 100 lbs.; entire year, 1908, \$2.07½ per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Spot, \$3.10-3.12½ ex. store; futures, \$3.05-3.07½ c. i. f. Baltimore.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, April 4.—There is considerable inquiry for forward deliveries, May to October, for which prices are about \$2.30 and 10c. for 11 per cent. tankage, and \$2.40 for blood. (Latest quotations on page 39.)

RETAIL SECTION

TOLD BUTCHER TO GET OUT.

The kosher meat consumers of Sandisfield, Mass., last week notified a kosher butcher who had recently opened a shop there that they already had enough shops in the town, and invited him to close up. He took the hint, and said he would move his shop to Pittsfield.

POULTRY BILL SENT BACK.

The faddists bill prohibiting the sale of undrawn poultry in the District of Columbia, which had been favorably reported to the Senate at Washington, was recalled last week at the request of the committee which had previously recommended it. Hearings on the bill had been demanded by poultry and butcher interests, and the other side of the question will have an airing.

ANOTHER DRAWN POULTRY BILL.

The health commissioner of the city of Moline, Ill., has recommended the adoption of a city ordinance forbidding the storage or sale of undrawn poultry. He advances the usual theories as to the "danger" of such a practice, and—strange to say—declares that the retail butchers of the city favor the ordinance. Their brethren in other cities would like to know their reasons.

BACK TO THE PIGEONHOLE.

When the opponents of the "crank" measure to prohibit the sale or storage of undrawn poultry heard that the assembly committee on agriculture at Albany had reported the bill favorably, they "got busy" at once. The result was that the bill was sent back to the committee again for further consideration. Opponents of the measure insisted that there were still further arguments to be brought out against it, and, for that reason they wanted another committee hearing. This hearing was set for Thursday. It is generally believed that this is about the finish of this bill, which is advo-

cated only by the theorists who allege many horrible things, but have thus far failed to prove any of them.

UNION LABEL MEAT.

It is announced that one of the most important matters to come before the national convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen at Buffalo, N. Y., in May, will be the matter of the establishment of a union label or stamp for all slaughter houses. Along with government, State and city inspection stamps, this will plaster the carcass pretty thoroughly. Butchers who do not want the wrath of the unions to descend upon them will be expected to display the union label on all their stuff, and presumably will have to lay in a stock of little labels to stick on all the roasts, steaks and chops they sell to customers. Why not kill two birds with one stone and use trading stamps?

GERMANS EAT HORSE AND DOG MEAT.

Prussian slaughter statistics made public recently reveal the extremes to which German meat eaters have been driven by the high prices of meat in Germany during the past year. In the course of the year 97,000 horses and 1,072 dogs were butchered for human consumption. The Prussian report adds that the number of dogs reported is notoriously far below the number known to have been actually killed for meat purposes. Statistics as to cats eaten are not available, but the statisticians assert that the immense number of thefts of feline pets without doubt is due to the prevailing custom of butchering and selling them as rabbits. The increase in the number of dog thefts is attributed to the same cause.

The price of meat is now wholly beyond the reach of the working classes, but the government remains deaf to the appeals to open the frontiers to American and other products, though such action would immediately relieve the situation.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

William West has opened a meat market at Green Lake, Wash.

Will Elsner has engaged in the meat business at Seymour, Md.

Martin J. O'Brien has opened a new meat market at Brooklyn, Ill.

A new market has been opened at Newfane, N. Y., by Ed. Sweighart.

A new meat market will be opened at Elba, Mich., by Riley Plummer.

Joseph Wiley, a prominent butcher of Albany, N. Y., died recently.

Wm. Harvey has sold his meat market at Blackhawk, Colo., to A. Lipp.

Fire destroyed the meat market of Louis Van Pelt at Rockwood, Mich.

Sam'l. Peters has sold his meat market at Liberty, Mo., to A. A. McKay.

Wesley B. Houghtaling will open a new meat market at Kingston, N. Y.

J. A. Hepler has sold his meat business at Ottawa, Kans., to J. C. Service.

Deer & Morgan have just opened a new butcher shop at McMinnville, Ore.

The meat market of Frank O. Newman at Denver, Colo., was damaged by fire.

The meat market of Jacob Gold at Delhi, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on March 31.

The meat market of Peters & Humphrey at Fallis, Okla., has been damaged by fire.

D. E. Nebergall has purchased the meat business of Thos. Hall, at La Junta, Colo.

F. Palmer has succeeded to the meat business of Palmer & Sayer at Butte, Mont.

Fritz Laughgreen has purchased the butcher shop of Charles Schaffli, at Lewisville, Neb.

W. W. Dille has purchased the meat business of John H. Goodbar at De Witt, Mo.

Bell & Key have purchased the meat and grocery business of Noah Bell at Alton, Mo.

Henry Brooks has purchased the meat market of C. Chapman at St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Fred Bailey has succeeded to the meat business of Bailey & Thomas, at Stratton, Neb.

Schang & Spadden have succeeded to the meat business of Q. Schang, at Amarillo, Tex.

C. E. Weltry has sold his meat and grocery business at Joplin, Mo., to John McReynolds.

Herman & Ethridge have succeeded to the meat business of Jeff Ethridge, at Claremore, I. T.

J. A. Heming has succeeded to the meat business of Daums & Heming, at Wolbach, Neb.

Geo. R. Henshaw has purchased the meat business of Evans & Henshaw, at Bisbee, Ariz.

Talks by the Manager—No. 3



You know, as well as I do, that a boning knife must have strength, and it must have an edge that will stand pretty hard use.

Well, that's the kind of boning knife that bears the S & S mark.

Here's a picture of our No. 1 Boner—don't it look all right?

Better than that, it's made to stand the racket.

Every blade is made of our special formula steel that we temper by our own process so that the blade is absolutely even in temper—no hard spots or soft spots.

Remember this, any S & S KNIFE you buy must be right, or you can get your money back.

(Signed) THE MANAGER,

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.,

Detroit, U. S. A.

The butcher shop of Daniel M. Besanforeaus at New Orleans, La., has been destroyed by fire.

J. J. Craft has sold his meat market and grocery store at Iola, Kans., to Geo. Hazard.

P. W. Crane has succeeded to the meat business of Stewart & Crain, at New Albany, Kans.

G. J. Lepper has sold his meat and grocery business at Oakland, Kans., to Harrison & Ward.

Roberts Bros. have succeeded to the meat business of James H. Watts at Juliaetta, Idaho.

C. A. Cook has sold a half interest in his meat business at Massena, N. Y., to Benjamin Horley.

Wisely & Barker have sold their meat business to Fred Le Velle & Company at Twin Falls, Ida.

Finnell & Hutchins have succeeded to the meat business of Shelley & Finnell, at Bingham, Utah.

W. C. Holloway has purchased the meat market of J. H. Fleischer & Company at Tulsa, I. T.

W. J. Foadick has purchased the meat and grocery business of A. W. Lewinson at St. Joseph, Mo.

G. L. Davidson has succeeded to the meat business of Swearingen & Davidson at Centerville, Ia.

Winans & Payton have been succeeded in the meat business at Webb City, Mo., by L. J. Winans.

Newman, Turner & Company have purchased the meat business of George Klos at Wichita, Kans.

The meat and fish market of C. A. Ramsey at Marion, Ind., has been purchased by Thomas Hamilton.

Holt & McConnell have been succeeded in the meat business at La Harpe, Kans., by A. McConnell & Company.

M. Q. West has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of M. Q. West & Bro., at Colorado Springs, Colo.

The meat market of Hershall Loveland at Sandy Hill, N. Y., suffered a fire of \$1,000, with insurance of \$600.

Fred Tyson has purchased the half interest of his partner, William Bealer, in the meat business at Port Huron, Mich.

O. H. Patterson has sold his interest in the City Market and Packing Company, at Durango, Colo., to D. E. Garst.

The Anderson-McDonald Provision Company, of Hillsdale, Ill., has been incorporated, with \$5,000 capital stock, by John J. Sherlock, M. C. Putnam and David Lewis.

The Hackett Brothers Company of Watertown, Mass., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to deal in provisions by Thomas F. Vahey, Francis J. Hackett and Minnie L. Hackett.

J. C. Barr, a butcher of Salamanca, N. Y., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving liabilities as \$1,868.20 and assets \$650.

E. H. Quillen & Company will open a new meat market at South Bend, Ind.

The Portuguese Supply Company of Lawrence, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in groceries, provisions, etc., with a capital stock of \$10,000. President, Antonio S. Eorda, 385 Common street; treasurer, Hypolite J. Marks, 31 Crosby street, Lawrence, Mass.; clerk, Maurice B. Selva, Maple street, Methuen, Mass.

PRESSED SNOW INSTEAD OF ICE.

Butchers who look with gloom upon the ice prospect for the coming summer have had their attention called to the resource of an Illinois butcher in an outlying town who, when he saw ice prices going skyward, hired a farmer with a hay press to fill his icehouse with packed snow. He claims this will last him over the hot spell, and though not so economical as genuine ice, is at least better than letting his meats spoil for want of refrigeration.

THE DELICATESSEN STORE.

The delicatessen store, as it is to-day and as it has been for the last twenty-five years, is nothing else but a store where first-class meat products are for sale. All the meat products which the delicatessen dealers sell, with perhaps one exception, the frankfurter sausage, are prepared foods—even the bacon which the delicatessen dealer sells ought to belong to the class of ready cooked foods. The originators of the delicatessen business in America did not sell bacon as a food which needed either boiling or frying. Their bacon was boneless, cured and smoked like the Westphalian hams, and was eaten sliced by the consumer—at that time mostly immigrant Germans—in the form of sandwiches made of rye bread or pumpernickel, with a little salt and pepper. The right kind of bacon, half lean and half fat, when properly cured and smoked, forms with the bread a very wholesome and substantial, health-giving meal.

That the delicatessen business filled a long-felt want, particularly in New York, is best proved by the enormous growth of the business. While twenty-five years ago there were only a few of these stores in New York City, one finds to-day pretty near two thousand of them in Greater New York; that is to say, when one considers as a delicatessen store every store where smoked hams, boiled hams, bolognas, sausages, smoked fish, etc., are for sale. If one applies the true meaning of the German word "delicatessen," then this is changed considerably, and the number of real delicatessen stores dwindles to about 30 or 40 in all Greater New York. A true delicatessen store should offer for sale everything which is above the average in taste and quality, all dainty foods which are produced in any country, which are scarce and in consequence not sold in every grocery store or butcher shop.

The genuine delicatessen dealer to-day sells a very large amount of imported meat specialties. All the fine English, French, German, Dutch and Italian hams, bolognas, canned meats, fish preserves, etc., form a part of his stock. One finds there the delicious smoked goose breast from Pomerania, the fine cervelat-wurst from Gotha, the caviar from Russia, the Scotch and Irish bacon, the birdsnest from India, etc.; in short, everything in the line of eatables which the gourmet may long for. The provision line in such a store is of the highest order. A store which is a delicatessen store in the fullest sense of the term, where a large wholesale and retail business is done, is that of Tode & Company, at 61st street and Third avenue, New York. Tode & Company are

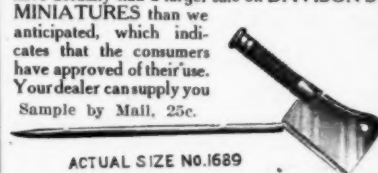


HAVE YOU SEEN DAVISON'S MINIATURE TOOLS



ACTUAL SIZE NO.1690

THEY are exact reproductions of the standard tools. Beautifully finished, nickel and gold plated. Are used in all quarters of the world as watch charms, stick pins, trade emblems, etc., etc. We have actually had a larger sale on DAVISON'S



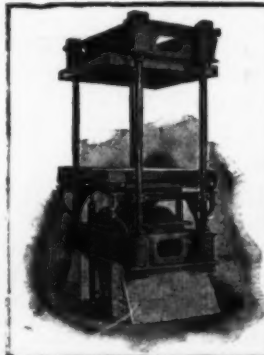
ACTUAL SIZE NO.1689

DAVISON MFG. CO.
296 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

direct importers of all the delicacies produced. Their line of provisions, as well as any other delicatessen line, domestic and imported, is perhaps the most complete to be found anywhere.

The majority of the so-called delicatessen stores do not cover such an extensive field. They content themselves with the sale of domestic provisions, imported smoked hams and some brands of bolognas and sausages, as well as some domestic and imported fish preparations, such as smoked salmon, caviar, smoked herring, etc. A very large percentage do not keep imported goods at all. In New York the delicatessen store has taken the place of the French caterer and the English and Irish cook store for the working classes, where one may buy a pretty good assortment of ready-made cooked dishes at a fair price. The genuine delicatessen business, on the other hand, caters to the trade of the well-to-do classes who can afford high prices for all the whims of the palate. The originator of as well as the pioneer in this class of the delicatessen business in New York is Mr. Adolphe Tode, the senior member of Tode & Company, whose name is known all over the country by those who like delicatessen luxuries.

Dispose of your old equipment at a good price through the "For Sale" department on page 48.



HYDRAULIC PRESSES

For Tankage, Fertilizer, Cracklings, Lard, Tallow and for every purpose where heavy pressure is required

Made in five sizes; for operation either by hand or by power. Write for catalogue and further information.

Thomas-Albright Co., Goshen, Indiana

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